



Leftists Implicated in Franc Crisis

By PAUL SCOTT

While public attention has been riveted on President de Gaulle's refusal to devalue the franc, U.S. security authorities have been studying a little-noticed speech on France's financial crisis by Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin.

Delivered during a routine debate in the French National Assembly, the speech shed new light on the cause of the May-June turmoil that generated the economic conditions that led to the present crisis.

In his appeal for a hike in the Interior Ministry's security budget, Marcellin accused "international revolutionary movements" of being the root of the social upheaval in France last spring.

Although other Gaullists had previously charged that the Communist party and other extreme-leftist groups within France caused the May-June upheaval, the speech marked the first time a high official of the French government publicly traced the cause to international movements.

Marcellin bluntly characterized these foreign movements as "Trotskyists, Maoists and Castroists at work notably in student and labor circles in a number of European countries and the U.S."

"In France, West Germany and Italy," he stated, "these groups are now led by more than 3,000 hard-core revolutionaries trained in foreign countries to spark mass riots, strikes and violence."

Noting that Daniel Cohn-Bendit, the red-headed firebrand who set the Saronne on fire last spring, is now in West Berlin, Marcellin charged:

"The student revolts in these countries show a troubling simultaneity and total identicalness of methods. They

are organized and planned by the same international movements."

Ties among the various revolutionary movements, Marcellin pointed out, can be traced back to the January 1966 Havana conference on Asian, African and Latin American Solidarity.

At the Havana Conference, he stated, Communist leaders from Russia, Red China and Cuba and 80 other countries agreed that student groups were now the vanguard for all revolutionary movements and that Communists should capture their leadership.

Marcellin warned that these "resolute extremist minorities, cultivating close ties among themselves across national frontiers, are living in a state of permanent plot against society."

According to the latest U.S. intelligence estimates, the massive flight of francs into other currencies was triggered by the Communist-inspired social upheavals of last spring and de Gaulle's economic-political response to it.

From last June until early November, the CIA claims that \$6 billion in francs left France—or double the amount admitted by the de Gaulle government.

The loss of confidence in the franc, one CIA report states, can be traced to the cumulative effect that a series of declarations by new Gaullist ministers had on the business community since June.

These policy declarations, several of which were drafted by Communists within the de Gaulle government, forecast:

Communist-anarchist participation in university control; labor union privileges in businesses with more than 50 workers; workers' participation in profits and to some extent in management; continued withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and the final demise of the old Senate and the crea-



This was the frantic scene at the London Stock Exchange as trading opened following the French money crisis. De Gaulle has said he will not devalue the franc, but what happens next is any economist's guess.

tion of 21 new regional advisory bodies capped with a new national council.

In nearly all instances, leaders in the French business community have taken the Gaullist declarations as concessions to the militant student and labor groups which triggered the bloody "Days of May-June."

★ ★ ★

American military officers here in Washington and in Saigon are watching "with deep concern" a buildup of Soviet-made tanks in southern Laos, Cambodia and North Viet Nam.

The tank force, which includes some PT-76s that overran Lang Vei Special Forces camp last year, are estimated to number nearly 50.

Advance U.S. military commanders have warned Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, U.S. commander in

Saigon, that the tanks appear to be poised to move into South Viet Nam at any time.

One suspected target is the Special Forces camp at Duc Co. It sits near the abandoned western end of Route 19 close to the Cambodian border and not far from southern Laos.

Since President Johnson ended the bombing of North Viet Nam, a number of Soviet tanks and fuel carriers have been moved into both Laos and near the Demilitarized Zone, which divides North from South Viet Nam.

Officers have told Gen. Abrams that the Soviet-made tanks near the DMZ are larger than any the U.S. now has in South Viet Nam.

Local field commanders have asked for authority to bomb the tank concentrations but so far have not received authority to do so.

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● Friends of Mrs. Earl Warren, wife of the chief justice, were amazed recently when she began to complain that the country was in terrible shape. To their astonishment, she began to decry the soaring crime rate and the fact that people are no longer safe in the streets (though she gave no indication as to whether she felt her husband's decisions had contributed to the situation). While the Warrens are champions of the public school system, she acknowledged that, because of the terrible plight facing the public schools, her grandchildren had recently been transferred to private educational institutions.

● In the new session of Congress, Democratic liberals are expected to try to load up the **House Committee on Un-American Activities** with their own kind. In 1967 they managed to put John Culver (D.-Iowa), an anti-HCUA liberal, on the committee, and he now sits a heartbeat away from the chairmanship. The belief is, however, that House Speaker John McCormack (D.-Mass.) and Richard Ichord (D.-Mo.), scheduled to take over the HCUA chairmanship in January, will try to block any such liberal-packing move.

● Will Rep. **Wright Patman** (D.-Tex.), who is forever haranguing "phony, tax-dodging foundations," want to take a look at LBJ's Johnson City Foundation? The foundation, which holds more than \$300,000 in Austin bank stocks, "has used only a small part of its income for charity," according to the Chicago Daily News.

● **Hubert Humphrey** is becoming more definite on his future plans. "I would not be candid if I did not say I am considering a return to the Senate," he told an interviewer last week, adding that he would make his bid in 1970 only if incumbent Minnesota Sen. Gene McCarthy makes good on his pledge not to seek re-election. In the interim HHH will undertake teaching assignments and remain active in party affairs. (For more on HHH, see page 5.)

● Foes of the House Committee on Un-American Activities lost another battle last week when the Supreme Court dismissed a suit challenging **HCUA's constitutionality**. The suit had been brought by three Chicago witnesses who defied the committee in 1965 and have been indicted for contempt of Congress.

● Throughout the campaign, Democrats pooh-poohed GOP charges that crime in the Nation's Capital was reaching "epidemic" proportions. But only last week, two banks and a federal credit union were held up, bringing to 87 the number of District financial institutions robbed this year. This is three times the total for all of 1966 and more than quadruple the total during 1966. The Washington Star reported that the FBI felt the blame lay with the courts, which "are too lenient on robbery suspects, both in sentencing and bail procedures."

Capital Briefs

● Nixon insiders say that GOP National Chairman **Ray Bliss** will be replaced sometime next year. Under consideration as his successor is Bud Wilkinson, the former University of Oklahoma football coach who campaigned actively for Nixon this year and is an attractive, articulate conservative. Others mentioned as possibilities are Rep. Donald Rumsfeld (Ill.) and Richard Kleindienst, a key Nixon staffer who was active in the Goldwater campaign of 1964.

● President-elect Richard Nixon has indicated that he will strongly oppose **compulsory union membership** for all federal employees and will seek instead to write into law the current understanding—the result of an executive order issued by President Kennedy—under which government workers may join or not join a union as they choose. A National Right to Work Committee campaign was instrumental in preventing LBJ from imposing compulsory unionism on federal employees last year and hopes Nixon will push for legislation similar to bills introduced in the 90th Congress by Rep. Benjamin Blackburn (R.-Ga.) and Sen. Wallace Bennett (R.-Utah).

● Republican members of Maryland's House of Delegates, which will pick Spiro Agnew's successor as governor, have banded behind conservative Rep. **Rogers C. B. Morton** as their candidate. Morton, who was Nixon's floor manager at the GOP convention, has also been mentioned as a possible Cabinet appointee. Although the GOP legislators are outnumbered by Democrats 152 to 33, Morton may have a chance if the opposition is badly split or is dominated by a liberal Democrat.

● If Morton does leave the House, former Young Americans for Freedom Chairman **Bob Bauman** is expected to run for Morton's seat as a Republican. Currently an attorney and member of the American Conservative Union's Board of Directors, Bauman has been a longtime resident of Morton's district on Maryland's eastern shore.

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Conservatives Top Vote-Getters

Although Republicans picked up a net gain of only four seats in the House of Representatives, vote returns show that for the most part the big winners in the GOP are conservatives, disabusing the claim by GOP liberals that the party must turn leftward to win.

A total of 32 incumbent Republicans running against Democratic opposition won with 70 per cent of the vote or more; of this number only four or five can be considered liberals (and even then, not in the extreme sense of the word).

Not counting Rep. Burt Talcott (R.-Calif.), who received 94.9 per cent of the vote against a Wallace candidate, the top ten vote-getters in GOP House races this year were: James Quillen (Tenn.), 84.9 per cent; John Duncan (Tenn.), 83.8; Wendell Wyatt (Ore.), 80.3; Paul McCloskey (Calif.), 78.7; Charles Whalen (Ohio), 78.1; Craig Hosmer (Calif.), 75.3; J. William Stanton (Ohio), 75.2; Don Clausen (Calif.), 75.1; Tim Lee Carter (Ky.), 74.7; and James Utt (Calif.), 74.2. Of these, only McCloskey and Whalen can be considered liberals.

• Four of those winning 70 per cent or better were first elected in the 1966 GOP sweep. They are Wiley Mayne (Iowa), Chalmers Wylie, Charles Whalen and Donald "Buz" Lukens (Ohio). Interestingly, the vast majority of the Class of '66 won with greatly increased margins over their first victories. The closest two-party House race was the narrow defeat of Democratic challenger Rolland Redlin by incumbent GOP Rep. Thomas Kleppe in North Dakota's 2nd District. Other narrow races include the GOP victories of Martin McKneally and Hamilton Fish Jr. in New York. Both also faced Conservative party opposition, although McKneally is considered a good conservative.

• Of the 59 newly elected GOPers in the 90th Congress (for a net gain of 47), only one, James V. Smith of Oklahoma, was defeated in this year's elections. Just one other incumbent Republican, 83-year-old Frances Bolton of Ohio, lost her seat. Most of the 19 new Republicans elected this year can be classified as conservatives, while one northern Democrat, New York's Mario Biaggi, who replaced retiring Paul Fino, ran with Conservative party endorsement and won.

Wallace Movement Not Dead

George Wallace lost the election, carried only five states and received about 13 per cent of the popular vote, but the Wallace movement, while obviously ailing, appears to be far from dead. Already his supporters are planning to pump new life into Wallace organizations operating in a number of key states, including California, Texas, Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina and Indiana.



WALLACE

The American Independent party in Indiana has announced that the AIP will offer a full slate of candidates in that state's 1970 congressional races. Fred V. Culp of Middletown, state chairman of the party, declared the organization has been incorporated under Indiana laws and will operate permanently.

Ignoring the wishes of some of the Wallaceites, Culp apparently plans to field candidates against even such hard-nosed conservative incumbents like Richard Roudebush, Ross Adair, Roger Zion and John T. Myers, all with conservative ACA ratings of 90 per cent or more.

The American party, the political vehicle for Wallace in Texas, has become a permanent political organization with headquarters in San Antonio. State Chairman Bard Logan insists the party will run candidates for local, county and state offices in 1970. The Ohio group is also planning congressional races two years hence.

In the past two weeks, some 700 people attended

the AIP meeting in Richmond, Va., to prepare the groundwork for future state party activities. A number of Wallace leaders are hoping to run William Story in next year's gubernatorial election. Story received a sizable chunk of votes when he ran for governor on the Conservative party ticket in 1965.

In Los Angeles, Calif., recently, supporters of Wallace from 13 states met to form a national committee to coordinate efforts to run congressional candidates in 1970 and nominate a presidential candidate in 1972. A second meeting is scheduled for Tulsa, Okla., on Feb. 22, 1969.

At the present time there appears to be little co-



ordination among the various groups, a situation created by Wallace's own refusal to speak out since his defeat. Confidants of the former governor, however, are pressing him to re-enter the political arena to take charge of his supporters. Even if Wallace should refuse to do so, however, his die-hard followers are making a major effort to keep the "movement" very much alive.

Editorial Knives Await Nixon

Apparently having picked up some inside information, Washington *Star* columnist Crosby S. Noyes has issued an open letter to President-elect Nixon, warning him that the greatest hazard he will face in the next four years will not be Viet Nam, but the American press.

Having savagely assailed LBJ because of his commitment to South Viet Nam, the press, says Noyes, is now poised for an assault on the new President. President-killing, Noyes comments, is threatening to become a national sport.

"The pack has tasted blood and now there is another fox to chase. Or, rather, two. Between you and Spiro Agnew, a more likely pair of fall-guys have rarely hove into sight.

"It would be nice to believe that my colleagues, in a spirit of fair play or even perhaps in the interests of the country, would be willing to give you a break. The destruction of Presidents, after all, may not be the highest duty of a free press. The nation and the world might be better off if a reasonably effective executive were permitted to exist in Washington over the next four years."

But Noyes sadly concludes that "in all candor, nothing seems more unlikely. My talented colleagues are already sharpening their stilettos in anticipation of your inaugural. And if there is anything that they can do to ensure the failure of your Administration, you can be quite sure that it will be done."

IAD: An Old ADL Front

Back in 1966 a hitherto unknown president of a hitherto unknown college, Dr. Franklin H. Littell of Iowa Wesleyan, announced to the press creation of

what he termed a "new organization" designed to combat "extremism of the left and right" in the United States. Obediently, the press picked up the story, the *New York Times* reporting (Nov. 19, 1966) that "A new organization took out today after the radical right and the radical left and said it intended to keep after them full time."

In the interim this group, innocuously titled the Institute for American Democracy, Inc. (IAD), has only partially fulfilled its avowed mission. It has mentioned the radical left scarcely at all, but has done a bang-up job of linking together such disparate rightist elements as Young Americans for Freedom, Dr. Carl McIntire, H. L. Hunt, Phyllis Schlafly, the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, the John Birch Society, Dean Clarence Manion, the Ku Klux Klan, the American Nazi party, Liberty Lobby, and the White Citizens Council, viewing them collectively as representatives of some form of incipient American fascism.

The IAD's official publication, *Homefront*, reaches the desks of some of the nation's most influential "opinion makers," and its anti-conservative broadsides regularly find their way into prominent publications. In sum, the IAD has gained sufficient influence to prompt the question: What's the real story behind the Institute for American Democracy?

Thanks to some convincing investigative reporting by the Church League of America's monthly *News & Views*, we now know. The IAD is not a "new" organization at all, we find, but was actually incorporated in the state of New York on April 2, 1943. In 1966 it was only re-activated and given a new prominence.

Furthermore, it is not strictly "a private citizens' organization," as its literature contends, but an official department of the B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League (ADL), a group supposedly concerned with combatting anti-semitism but more often found promoting standard liberal doctrine. In its reports to the Internal Revenue Service, the IAD identifies the New York City headquarters of the ADL as its home, not Washington, D.C., the address listed on all IAD propaganda.

The IAD also gets the greatest part of its financial backing from the Anti-Defamation League; in 1966 the ADL donated \$50,000 of the IAD's \$75,000 total reported receipts. The remainder of the IAD's funds come from union organizations, church groups, liberal "front" groups and a few private individuals.

Also interesting is the fact that the IAD does not have to report its expenditures in detail, due to a special ruling in 1956 by the then attorney general of New York state, Jacob Javits. Javits' reasoning for this unusual exemption was that IAD was only a department of the Anti-Defamation League, which was filing expenditure reports with the state. Therefore, there is no way for interested persons to find out today just how this anti-conservative group is spending its funds, a smoke screen few other politically involved organizations enjoy.

In conclusion, the Church League of America—and many other concerned citizens—believe that the IAD's operations are sufficiently suspect and cloudy to warrant closer scrutiny. Or, as the *News & Views* expose concludes, "it is high time that a full-scale investigation be launched by a committee of either the United States Senate or the United States House of Representatives into the conduct of the Institute for American Democracy, Inc. . . ."

New 'Hate America' Forum

American intelligence agents have been keeping a close eye on developments at the so-called Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Viet Nam, held in Montreal, Canada, this past week.

Early indications were that the conference had become a hate-America forum and a place to promote subversion of the American continent. In many respects it bore a resemblance to the 1966 Tricontinental Conference, which was held in Havana and attended by top representatives of both Moscow and Peking.

Foreign organizations sponsoring or slated to be at

the conference included the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the National Liberation Front and the Cuban Committee of Solidarity with Viet Nam. Such prominent Marxists as Sen. Salvador Allende of Chile and Dr. Cheddi Jagan of Guyana are expected to give speeches.

Among the more than 72 listed U.S. sponsors of the conference are identified Communists Frank Wilkinson, Mike Myerson, Irving Sarnoff and Carl Braden. Other American sponsors: Dwight McDona-ld, the Rev. Bernard Lafayette (the Rev. Ralph Abernathy's right-hand man in directing the Poor People's March on Washington), Julian Bond (the Georgia legislator whose name was placed in nomi-nation for the vice presidency at the Democratic Na-tional Convention) and Abby Rockefeller, who, ac-cording to *Combat*, is the daughter of David Rocke-feller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank. Also scheduled for attendance: David Dellinger, who directed the Chicago demonstrations and the mas-sive march on the Pentagon.

Viet Nam will not be the only subject. Ruth Kupers, an assistant to Gene Turnour, a New York organizer, is quoted as saying that due to a number of requests from groups and individuals, workshops were being planned not only to discuss Viet Nam but such topics as "violence and social change" and "revolution." Peter Orris, a member of Students for a Democratic Society—also a U.S. sponsoring organization—and Connecticut organizer for the Montreal conference has stated that he sees it as a chance to coordinate future activity among radical groups in different countries.

Having planted a spy at the conference ourselves, *Human Events* will soon have an inside story of what went on in an upcoming issue.

House Liberals Bid for Power

January is a month of certainties: astronomic Christmas bills, the settling in of the harsh days of winter, and the biennial attempt by congressional liberals to make sweeping rules and leadership changes on Capitol Hill. Sure enough, as the January 3 dead-line for the start of the 91st Congress approaches, liberal Democrats in the House and Senate are pre-paring to make their perennial—and usually unsuc-cessful—bid for reform.

The House bloc, under the umbrella of the 140-member Democratic Study Group (DSG), at first con-sidered a campaign to replace the 76-year-old Speaker of the House, John McCormack (D.-Mass.), with a younger, more liberal leader. But because the Demo-cratic membership was virtually unchanged in the No-vember elections (a loss of four seats), this move seems bound to fail, although some activist DSG members have promised to try it at the party caucus held the day before Congress convenes.

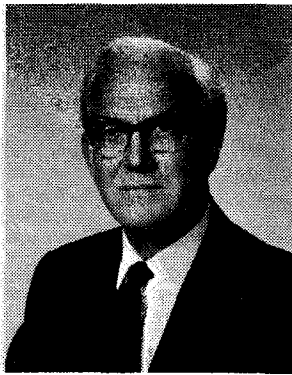
The DSG members will likely have more suc-cess in influencing the naming of Democrats to fill vacant House committee posts.

There is one such vacancy on the vital Ways and Means Committee, which also proposes lists of assign-ments for other committees, and DSG intends to see one of its ranks fill the spot. Twice in recent years the DSG has blocked House Democratic leadership appointees to Ways and Means and elected its own.

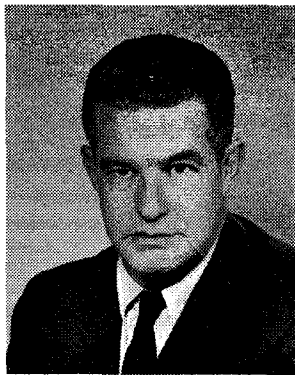
Other committee posts the DSG has its eyes on are four vacancies on the Judiciary Committee, four on the Armed Services committee, three on the House Committee on Un-American Activities (where DSG would like to see liberals seated so they could dilute HCUA's effectiveness) and one on the Appropriations Committee. In each case, a DSG sweep could tip the committee from a conservative to a liberal majority.

House liberals may also make an effort to strip

• *While Saigon has now agreed to go to the expanded peace talks, the November 1 bombing halt by the President has proved to be a dud. While LBJ indicated he had won in return for the concession Hanoi's agreement to stop shelling the cities and violating the DMZ, military intel-ligence shows that Ho has continued the viola-tions. In almost all areas of government, it is now acknowledged that LBJ halted the bombing for one reason only: to elect Hubert Humphrey.*



RIVERS



BOLLING

seniority from fellow Democrats who are alleged to have backed Independent George Wallace in the presi-dential race; in '64 this was done to two House Democrats who backed Barry Goldwater. But the only member to openly support Wallace was Louisiana Rep. John Rarick, a self-proclaimed segregationist who would welcome the "martyr mantle." DSG may be reluctant to oblige.

DSG leader Rep. Richard Bolling (Mo.) has also accused the powerful chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Rep. Mendel Rivers (S.C.), of supporting the Wallace candidacy, and says he has newspaper clippings to prove it. Punishment of Rivers would be a mighty DSG victory, but most House Democrats are dubious of Bolling's "proof." Bolling maintains, however, that he will advocate Rivers' demotion in the House Democratic caucus January 2.

The changes sought by Senate Democratic lib-erals concern more the rules governing the entire body rather than individual party leadership posts, although there may be a challenge to Sen-ate Whip Russell Long (La.). And the major rules change sought—by liberals of both parties—is the same as that sought every two years since 1953: altering Rule XXII, which requires a two-thirds Senate vote to close off debate; i.e. invoke cloture on a filibuster. The liberals would pre-fer a simple majority.

Opponents of this alteration have always contended that a similar two-thirds vote of senators present and voting was required to make the change in Rule XXII. However, Senate liberals now note with optimism, Vice President Richard Nixon said in 1957, while presiding over the Senate, that "a majority of the Senate does have the constitutional right to adopt new rules at the start of a Congress, without regard to the Rule XXII two-thirds-vote requirement."

The anti-filibuster bloc is hopeful that a President Nixon may prevail upon his party's members in the Senate to uphold this earlier position and a rules change may be possible. Otherwise, it is unlikely that the two-thirds cloture requirement will be altered come January.

New Top Cop Needed

With fewer than two months to go before the Johnson Administration becomes history, Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark is keeping in-tact his well-deserved reputa-tion for being soft on crim-inals and soft on subversives.

As a result of Clark's de-cisions, major sections of the Omnibus Crime Control Act, passed in June, have already fallen into disuse. Under Clark's direction, the Justice Department has refused to use

the provision permitting court-approved wiretapping to combat the crime wave that has been engulfing the country.

In addition to this, federal prosecutors are under Justice Department orders not to invoke passages modifying the Supreme Court's *Miranda* decision which virtually barred voluntary confessions from being employed as evidence to convict criminals.

Clark has also failed to implement the anti-riot provisions of the 1968 civil rights bill which enables the federal government to prosecute those using inter-state commerce to promote violence and disorders.



CLARK

Under this section, a person could receive a maxi-mum punishment of \$10,000 in fines and five years in prison. The left-led demonstrations at Chicago during the Democratic National Convention this August furnished Clark with plenty of evidence that the anti-riot law was being broken, but Clark has bluntly rejected prosecuting anyone involved.

Clark has also deliberately failed to use a variety of laws to go after black fanatics like Stokely Carmichael, even though Carmichael and others of his ilk are attempting to spread revolution throughout the United States. Both former Supreme Court Justice Charles Whittaker and Notre Dame Law School Dean Joseph O'Meara have said that Carmichael could be prosecuted under federal law, but Clark would rather let Carmichael loose to subvert the country.

Even now the so-called attorney general is reported to be sitting on explosive evidence re-garding an attempt by Black Nationalists to set up a private army of "Black Legionnaires" and a separate government within the United States.

Known as the Republic of New Africa (RNA), the fanatical movement is headed by Robert F. Wil-liams, a pro-Communist revolutionary who operates out of Tanzania. While Williams remains in self-imposed exile, the RNA is being run by two black militants, Milton and Richard Henry, who work out of Detroit. (Richard was the object of much atten-tion in April when it was learned he had obtained a security clearance from the U.S. Army.)

According to intelligence reports, RNA officials re-cently traveled to Tanzania to meet with Williams and receive, *a la* Stokely, training in the art of guerrilla warfare. Clark, however, is ho-humming the whole thing away. Because he is so incredibly inept and soft-headed, experts on law enforcement hope that Nixon will quickly select his attorney gen-eral. The sooner Clark is removed from any connec-tion with the Justice Department, it is felt, the better off the U.S. government will be.

Diplomats Losing Immunity

Officials at some of the foreign embassies dotted around Washington are facing a new and unsettling diplomatic problem: increasing incidents of crime di-rected against embassy personnel and property. As the capital city's crime rate has soared in recent years, foreigners have not been excluded from the list of victims, with embassy staff members the victims of assaults and robberies and their automobiles dam-aged while parked nearby.

Consequently many embassies are eager to move their location out of Washington's central city and into "safer" environs and, in the interim, have re-quested extra police protection. However, due to an already overworked police force and the need to pro-tect all citizens, the metropolitan police department has been unable to assign more than an added pa-trol car to the embassy areas.

For some of the foreign embassies, this situation has created something of an ideological conflict. As most of the assailants in the assault cases have been identified as Negroes, embassy officials are reluctant to report the incidents to police—where the protests might find their way into print—for fear of having their nation branded "anti-Negro" by Washington black militants. The foreign diplomats have instead made discreet complaints to the State Department. Also, in some cases charges have been dropped when the assailants have been apprehended.

But the situation has been serious enough that the Polish ambassador to the U.S., Jerzy Michalowski, recently made a personal request to the deputy chief of police for Washington that extra police protection be given his embassy. Although the ambassador had little to say to the press on the meeting, an-other Polish official admitted they were disturbed over "a number of assaults on our personnel and damage to automobiles in the embassy parking place."

It appears that if President-elect Nixon carries through on his pledge to crack down on crime in the Nation's Capital, he will receive the wholehearted support of the Communist nations. Meanwhile, the striped-pants-and-limousine set is getting a taste of American life it may not have anticipated.

Senate for HHH in '70?

From the Allen-Goldsmith Report

Vice President Humphrey is being urged by close friends and associates to run, in 1970, for the Senate seat now held by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy.

A return to the Senate, to which he was first elected in 1948, would require no publicly announced decision now by the vice president. He is being pressed, however, to set his private sights on the McCarthy seat at once.

The matter of an immediate post-inaugural livelihood for the defeated Democratic presidential candidate is no problem, according to Humphrey intimates. He has, they report, had offers of several attractive full-time jobs and a variety of less demanding chores—corporate directorships, writing assignments, consultant posts and the like.

A decision to run again for the Senate would probably mean accepting



Hubert Humphrey can be expected to stay in the political limelight.

some of the latter, part-time, offers. Humphrey could then devote most of his time, first, to revitalizing his defeated and debt-ridden party and then to campaigning for re-election to the Senate.

In his underwhelming endorsement of Humphrey's candidacy in late October, McCarthy announced that he will not be a candidate "of my party" for re-election to the Senate in 1970. That statement, with the third-party overtones, makes McCarthy's plans somewhat uncertain.

Even if McCarthy is out of the picture, however, Humphrey would not be a Senate shoo-in in Minnesota. Two able Republican congressmen, Representatives Clark MacGregor and Albert H. Quie, have been eyeing the McCarthy seat, and either would make a strong GOP candidate.

If he should return to the Senate after his unsuccessful bid for the White House, Humphrey would be following the route now being taken by Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R.-Ariz.), who will take a Senate seat next month after his ill-fated presidential try in 1964. There would be an important difference, however.

Goldwater is returning to the Senate, after four years, in the wake of a presidential campaign in which he played no national role. Humphrey would return to the Senate, after only two years, and prior to a presidential election in which he would almost certainly play a very important role.

Even if he did not seek the 1972 nomination himself, Humphrey—as an incumbent senator and his party's titular

leader—could be very influential in the selection of the Democrat who runs against President Nixon next time.

In addition to planning for his own future, Humphrey must now plan for the future of the beleaguered party organization. The Democratic National Committee will meet in December or January and, if history serves, it will generally approve a number of Humphrey proposals.

Those proposals must be keyed, in the short term, to the off-year congressional elections in 1970. While the "out" party usually expects to make gains in off-year elections, the Democrats will have a special problem this time. Twenty-five Democratic senators face re-election contests in 1970 and only eight Republicans.

Nor are the 1970 elections the only problem on the horizon for Humphrey and the Democrats. Here are a few which must be addressed immediately:

- National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien was persuaded to take that job at the Chicago convention, but only for the duration of the campaign. He is said to have a six-figure job awaiting him as a sort of super-lobbyist for the television networks.

In Chicago there were statements that Missouri Democratic Chairman Delton Houtchens would inherit the chairmanship from O'Brien. Houtchens failed to carry his state for Humphrey, however, and he does not now seem to meet the hard-pressed party's requirements.

Some Humphrey associates would like to persuade O'Brien all over again, but that will not be easy, according to all reports.

- Debt. All in all, Democratic committees and campaign groups will owe between \$6 and \$7 million, most of it to individuals who made large loans to the party treasury.

It will take a lot of appearances by Humphrey and other party notables, at a lot of \$100-a-plate dinners, to pay those bills.

- Shadow government. Some Humphrey strategists favor reinstituting Adlai Stevenson's Democratic Advisory Council to keep the party's positions before the public. If this is done, it should be done at once. However, Stevenson's "shadow government" was all but boycotted in 1956 by congressional Democrats, including then Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson. Party leaders must now decide whether such a council will do more good than harm.

- Convention machinery. The national convention voted for commission review of the selection of convention delegates and of other ways to make Democratic national conventions more effective. There has already been factional controversy over the make-up of the reviewing groups.

In the end, this may present the greatest challenge of all to the defeated Democrats—how to submerge animosities among McCarthyites, Humphreyites and crusaders for a Kennedy restoration in time to make a fight of it with the GOP in 1970.

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Vice President Nixon takes his oath of office from then Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) in 1957. Looking on is Chief Justice Warren (left) and former President Herbert Hoover. In center is Mark Trice, secretary to the Senate minority.

As Mr. Dooley Might See It

By MORRIE RYSKIND

(APOLOGIA—Six years ago I did a piece imitating that great political satirist, Finley Peter Dunne, whose "Mr. Dooley" delighted an earlier generation. Happily, it met with some kudos, and so I rashly make another attempt—with a minimum of the dialect so popular of yore, but now out of favor.)

"I see by the papers," said Mr. Hennessy, "that the ignorant electorate chose a black Republican for our next President."

"True," said Mr. Dooley. "Only don't say black Republican. That's out. Anyone voting GOP today automatically becomes a White, Anglo-Saxon Protestant, regardless of his previous color or creed. 'Tis a Supreme Court ruling and now the law of the land."

H: I remember now. But, faith, those Wasps seem to have had a population explosion this year. Couldn't we give them the pill? There's nothing in this last encyclical that forbids it to heathen.

D: The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has tried, but Wasps are reactionary and these things take time. Of course, we never should have given these furriners the vote before they were ready for it. Maybe we should restore the literacy test.

H: I don't mind losin' California, with its backslidin' Orangemen like Reagan and Murphy and Rafferty and even boastin' an Orange County, but what about Illinois? Since when can't Cook County deliver enough Democratic votes to win the state? Can we get a recount?

D: Bite your tongue, man! The last thing we can afford is a recount in Cook County. Why, that'd be taking the vote away from many of our honored dead, may they rest in peace!

H: I wasn't thinkin'—but it's all so discouragin'.

D: Easy, man! We lost a battle, not a war. Besides, some of our best Chicago scorers were sidelined this year.

H: The same bein' due to what?

D: In 1960 three of our Democratic captains were jailed for minor errors like recording 912 GOP votes as 219—which could happen to anyone after a long day.

H: They went to the hoosegow for that?

D: Oh, 'twas a clear case of authority brutality, but they did it in the name of "Law and Order," which we all know is a term to disguise bigotry. And some of our boys have been gun-shy ever since.

H: So now we can look forward to a reign of terror under the likes of Wasps like Nixon and Agnew.

D: Well, we still have Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's under Democrats, haven't we? Let's drink to that. I'll take a small beer and have one yourself on me, Hinnessy.

H: Thanks and I will. (He draws two, they clink glasses and drink.)

D: And mind you, I have hopes even for Inauguration Day.

H: How's that?

D: Who'll be administerin' the oath of office to Mr. Nixon? Earl Warren himself—and those two have been like a couple of Kilkenny cats ever since 1952, when Nixon supported Ike instead of Warren for the GOP nomination. I can see it now. "Do you promise to carry out the Constitution?" says Warren.

"That I do," says Nixon.

"I hope your promises mean more than they did in 1952," whispers Warren, "when the California delegation was pledged to me."

"Why, you couldn't even be elected as Veep in 1948," Nixon whispers back, "and I made it twice. The trouble with you is you had delusions of grandeur."

"Why, you young whippersnapper," shouts the Chief Justice, poking his finger into the President-Elect's chest, "I was elected Governor of California thrice, and you couldn't make it even once!"

"Well, they keep at it and Nixon's beard begins to show and Justice Warren has lost his robe. The TV cameras move in for close-ups. The crowd chooses up sides and there's a royal Donnybrook that makes the Chicago convention seem tame. And Lyndon B. Johnson has the best time he's had in five years. And..."

"This one's on me," cried Hennessy. "And see what the boys in the back room will have!"

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Loaded Figures on Foreign Aid

From the Chicago Tribune

The State Department has circulated a report from Paris which purports to show that the United States is doing less than its share in the way of foreign aid. "As you will note from the tables," the department says in a reproachful note of its own, "the United States now ranks 7th in per cent of national income devoted to official aid and 10th in terms of official and private aid combined."

The list covers 16 countries belonging to the Development Assistance Committee, an affiliate of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The table which seems to shock the State Department the most is this one, showing the percentage of national income given in total aid to less developed countries in 1967:

Portugal	2.06%	Australia	0.86%
France	1.64	U.S.	0.85
Germany	1.26	Sweden	0.70
Netherlands	1.24	Austria	0.60
Britain	1.01	Canada	0.59
Belgium	1.00	Italy	0.53
Japan	0.95	Norway	0.48
Switzerland	0.93	Denmark	0.27

The first thing that strikes us about this list is that Portugal, the villain of the "liberal" world, shows up by far the most generous of these presumably noble countries. The truth of the matter is that Portugal's assistance goes chiefly for the benefit of its own African territories, which it is accused of treating so cruelly. The State Department does not mention this.

We come next to France—whose aid goes almost wholly to its own former colonies, where it still has

important financial interests and personal ties. Likewise, Dutch aid goes largely to Indonesia and Belgian aid to the Congo. Britain, which leads us only in private aid, gives this mainly to its own former colonies in the Commonwealth. And Australia's aid is provided mainly by the government for the development of its own territories of Papua and New Guinea.

This leaves only Germany, Japan and Switzerland ahead of us. Their aid is mainly private—and, although no doubt helpful to the recipients, it is helpful also to themselves. Germany and Japan particularly are eager to increase trade with the developing world. They also have a surplus in their balance of payments—a situation which makes it desirable for them to export capital and is quite the opposite of the problem facing the United States.

The rest of the noncolonial powers lag behind the United States—and among them we find Sweden, which has often undertaken to lecture us on our obligations to the rest of the world.

We have no criticism of other countries for giving or not giving foreign aid on the basis of their own direct economic interests. What we do find objectionable is that the State Department should seem to indorse this report without the slightest analysis. In doing so, it is guilty either of inexcusable gullibility or of conspiring in an effort to brainwash the American people. If it thinks it can get more money out of Congress this way, it had better think again.



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Behind the New York School Fiasco

How black racist militants have tried to seize control

By MEIR KAHANE

"WE DEMAND THAT WE HAVE ABSOLUTE CONTROL OVER OUR SCHOOLS."

• "We demand that only Black or Puerto Rican teachers are employed in our schools."

• "We demand that we have the right to hire and fire all personnel.—All Outsiders—teachers (baby sitters) must be released as soon as Negro or Puerto Rican educators are available."

• "All supplies, wherever possible, must be purchased locally from friendly sources."

• "All repairs must be given to Black or Puerto Rican contractors."

• "All 'Whitey' textbooks must be burned and replaced by decent educational material."

• "Whitey art and John Birch type Social Studies must be replaced by African Arts and Crafts and African History."

—Tentative Plan, The Parent-Community Council, Junior High School 271 Ocean Hill-Brownsville, Brooklyn, May 20, 1968

The above is taken from a leaflet handed out in an embattled New York City school district. It is the work of black racists and this, in essence, is the major irritant that has provoked the city's school crisis.

There are, of course, a variety of reasons for the turmoil engulfing the public school system in Gotham. Teachers are upset with their pay and the conditions under which they work; parents—both black and white—are enraged by the failure of so many of the teachers to educate their children; the United Federation of Teachers, led by Albert Shanker, has made egregious demands upon the city, including authority for UFT to compel non-union members to contribute union dues; and the Board of Education and the mayor have acted in a flaccid and spineless fashion.

But while these and other pressing problems continue to beset the schools, nothing seems capable of solution until the city squarely comes to grips with the festering sore of black racism.

The struggle in New York City has more than parochial interest. For what is happening there is apparently part of a nationwide plan by "Black Power" extremists to capture control of school systems across the country.

For the full story, however, we should go back to 1967.

Students entered their classes to the accompaniment of the marching feet of striking teachers and left with the cries of militant black racism ringing in their ears.

At the heart of the problem was the fact that the New York City Public School system had become the target of black racism and Communist subversion. Both movements hoped to capture the minds of tens of thousands of young school children—primarily in the ghetto areas of the city. Their success would be terrifying. It would mean a generation of youth poisoned with anti-Semitism, hatred of all whites and, in many cases, subversion of the United States of America.

As a result of an unending series of attacks upon it, the Board of Education of the City of New York appeared paralyzed for fear of being labeled "bigots."

Because of this, the black racists and subversives became increasingly bolder.

A probing investigator and an expert on New York City's urban problems, Meir Kahane is the associate editor of the Jewish Press, published in Brooklyn, N.Y. The author of a book on America's stake in Viet Nam, Mr. Kahane is also director of the Jewish Defense League, an organization created to educate people to the dangers of left-wing extremism.

Openly anti-Semitic remarks were made by Negro teachers, programs were held honoring white-hating Malcolm X and a racist indicted for conspiring to murder was allowed to hold a guidance position in the system, addressing children and shaping the curriculum.

The key to the black racist and leftist takeover attempt lay in demands for local control of schools. This entailed decentralization of the present system, which has all schools under the control of a single City Board of Education, and the turning over of the local schools to boards controlled by neighborhood residents.

For many years, of course, a number of thoughtful people have believed that controlled decentralization of New York's schools would actually strengthen the public school system. Under such a change, it was felt, parents would have a greater say over education in their local communities and would become more interested in the type of education their children were receiving. They could more effectively bring pressure to see to it that the local schools were good educational institutions.

But what would appear to be a reasonable and desirable thing to many became, in the case of New York City and in the present climate of political and racist extremism, a fantastic weapon in the hands of the radicals and a menace to the democratic fabric. Moreover, while a good Board of Education and sound decisions from a courageous mayor could have prevented much of the trouble, both parties enhanced the powers of the black extremists by appeasing them at every turn.

Consider the events of the past New York City school year:

In August 1967, a week before the opening of a new school term, the central Board of Education announced the creation of the new post set up earlier by the board in three districts to experiment with the effects of limited school decentralization.

Two of the three projects were in predominantly black areas, one in East Harlem and the other in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville section of Brooklyn. Money for the experiments was supplied by the Ford Foundation and local parents and community representatives were to have a greatly increased say. It was expressly made clear, however, that the power to set up the curriculum as well as the power to hire and fire teachers and supervisors would remain with the Central Board.

The board did compromise, however, to the extent of agreeing that the principals of these districts could be selected

by the local board, subject to a central board veto.

The Brownsville district went to work immediately and announced its choice of five principals for schools in the district. When the list was announced it was a bombshell. There, heading the list, was the name of Herman B. Ferguson.

Who was Ferguson? At the time he was merely under indictment in a plot to murder black civil rights leaders Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young (he was subsequently convicted of the charges but is appealing the verdict). Moreover, he was accused of being a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), a black racist and pro-Peking organization.

Despite this, Ferguson was, at that moment, being allowed to hold a position in the other experimental district at Intermediate School 201. This was the principal nominated by the local Brooklyn board and, in the words of a Brownsville politician, "the best candidate possible was chosen."

A somewhat stronger statement was made by a local Roman Catholic priest, Father Powis, who stated, "Nobody doubts this man's capacity and competence" and then warned that an "outbreak" might occur if Ferguson were not nominated.

Ferguson himself described his nomination as "positive affirmation of black power" and declared: "I have certain theories I plan to try out as principal."

In the months that followed, as Ferguson waited to assume his duties, he gave some indication of what some of those theories might be.

In the revolutionary Communist weekly, *Guardian*, Ferguson clearly outlined what he called a "black survival curriculum" for schools which would be required reading for all. The day would start with a pledge of allegiance—not to the United States but to a red, black and green flag, the banner of Black Nationalism. The students' pledge would be something from anti-Semitic, racist poet LeRoi Jones.

"As our student moves about," continued Ferguson, "loudspeakers continuously bathe him with the quiet sound of Malcolm X speaking, LeRoi Jones reading one of his

poems and other black heroes speaking to him and filling him with a constant pride in his blackness."

Our student's reading material, according to Ferguson, would focus on the lives of such black "heroes" and model citizens as Malcolm X, H. Rap Brown, Stokely Carmichael and LeRoi Jones. Math problems would focus on "mathematical considerations involved in firing, repairing and making weapons." All this, of course, with taxpayers' money.

But Ferguson did not just write. As a "consultant" to I.S. 201 he had a hand in introducing black racism into that school, through the presentation, on Feb. 1, 1968, of a viciously bigoted play by LeRoi Jones which included such lines as "Who murdered the black man?" "Whitey, whitey." "Who should we lynch?" "Whitey, whitey."

Upon hearing the lines, a new teacher turned down his I.S. 201 assignment. Three others walked out of the play in disgust. Ferguson, however, with supreme contempt for his audience, told a group of reporters the next day that he did not recall hearing the lines and that the presentation was intended as "another educational experience for the children" and to give them exposure to the professional theater.

"There was nothing racial as far as I was concerned," Ferguson was alleged to have said. "It had a historical flavor."

Ferguson next appeared in the news in connection with his part in an infamous memorial program for slain Black Nationalist leader Malcolm X, held at the same school. In a tape recording of his remarks that was played before State Supreme Court Justice Irwin Shapiro, Ferguson allegedly stated:

"The government is planning to use riot control apparatus against us and we should be prepared to defend ourselves."

Ferguson, who is president of an ominous group called the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club (all-Negro) and who was found to have a small arsenal of weapons in his home, according to the police, then is alleged to have continued:

"The hunting season is approaching. Then if you should go deer hunting in the fall you won't have the experience



Dr. Herbert Johnson, state-appointed trustee of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville school district in Brooklyn, announces the reinstatement of Rhody McCoy (right) as unit administrator of the school district.

of buck fever when you zero in on your first shot."

As Justice Shapiro stated after hearing this, "he wasn't speaking of animal deer but human deer."

Yet the fact remains that Ferguson was allowed to remain in a city school in an important capacity and Brownsville residents asked the Board of Education to name him principal of I.S. 55.

There was little doubt that if decentralization, Lindsay-style, of the New York City schools did take place, Herman Ferguson and others like him would hold leadership positions.

Even while the Board of Education was being prodded to turn over a limited number of school districts to the racists and the left, the militants were already preparing their next demands: More and more "local control" so that all Negro children could come under "Black Power" radical authority.

The school year had failed to open on schedule due to an illegal teachers' strike. This was the opportunity the radicals were waiting for. As the teachers picketed outside the schools, they were taunted and physically attacked by militants.

Inside the schools, however, some classes were being given, despite the strike. At I.S. 201 H. Rap Brown showed up and emerged an hour later announcing that he had just taught a class on "black history and the movement." Inside P.S. 270 the American flag was removed and a Black Nationalist red, green and black banner displayed in its place.

A flood of abuse, anti-Semitic comments and threats of physical violence were reported by scores of teachers. The African American Teachers Association, a radical group of black teachers, issued the first hint at what the campaign really desired: "self-control, self-determination and self-defense for schools in the black community."

At this early opportunity, in September 1967, an abortive illegal attempt was already made to take over a public

appointed to look into the question of decentralization capitulated. In November 1967 the special panel issued an explosive plan for total reform of the city's public school system. It was referred to as the Bundy Plan, after McGeorge Bundy, chairman of the panel.

In light of what has been happening



New York City teachers picket City Hall in support of the teachers' strike. Mayor Lindsay was conveniently not in at the time.

in certain sections of the New York City public school system, it is not too much to say that the adoption of this plan would be a major disaster for the city and would assure the ascendancy of racism, subversion, hate and, eventually, civil war.

The plan was backed by almost every major liberal group. Bundy, its architect, was also president of the Ford Foundation, the same group that has given substantial financial assistance to Intermediate School 201, despite continuous and outrageous manifestations of anti-Semitism, racism and subversion. The pattern was familiar. In the face of a clear and present danger to the stability of the democratic fabric, the Liberal Establishment continued to kowtow to radical black bigotry.

In broad outline the Bundy Plan would have taken the present centralized school system under control of a single Board of Education representing all the citizens of the city and substituted for it a "federation" of 30 to 60 autonomous, locally governed school districts.

These districts would be controlled by local parent-dominated school boards with complete authority to hire school personnel, to determine educational policy and allocate funds which they would get from the city. There were other aspects of the plan, but this was the major part. It would have changed the role of the present board from controller and director of the schools to that of a mere service agency. Local neighborhoods would have had utter and complete practical control over the curriculum, teachers and policy of their schools.

The racists in the "Black Power" movement could hardly wait. In almost every black area they fully expected to be able to take over control of the new school boards.

Mayor Lindsay eagerly endorsed the Bundy Plan and assailed the present centralized system. He urged the immediate adoption of the new plan by the state legislature as being in the best interests of the schools.

Even as he spoke, new tastes of decentralization were being given the public. In January 1968 four blacks wearing African hairdos invaded the office of Principal John R. O'Connor of Junior

High School 117 in Brooklyn and knocked him and a teacher senseless. The attackers were defended by the Afro-American teachers and a board plan to install school guards was bitterly assailed.

In February, a play by LeRoi Jones, convicted of assault in the Newark riots,

was presented in decentralized I.S. 201. It contained the following gems:

"Who murdered the black man?
"Whitey, Whitey."
"Who should we lynch?"
"Whitey, Whitey."

Two weeks later the Ford Foundation furnished I.S. 201 an additional \$26,000. Buoyed by this support, the local governing board, the African-American Students Association and the Afro-American Teachers decided to put on a memorial program at I.S. 201 in honor of the slain Malcolm X. Scheduled participants included H. Rap Brown, LeRoi Jones, Herman Ferguson and James Baldwin.

It was a sick program that included references to the "white man and his bitch," a description of the United States as the "Fourth Reich" and a call to black youth not to fight in Viet Nam against their "colored brothers."

On March 10, 17 days after this memorial service for Malcolm X, the New York City Human Rights Commission chairman, William H. Booth, a Lindsay appointee, decided to comment. Booth, who had earlier implied that Lyndon B. Johnson was a racist and who would have been on the scene within moments had a racist school memorial been white, had inexplicably been struck dumb for almost three weeks. When he finally commented it was to express "doubts" that the memorial service was racist or anti-white. Reports of the program, Booth declared to a television audience, were "taken out of context" and misinterpreted.

Booth, who went on to defend a call by Herman B. Ferguson for blacks to obtain weapons for "the hunting season," claimed that the statement was made in the light of an *Esquire* magazine article called "The Second Civil War" which spoke about police preparations for dealing with rioters.

"And yet," said Booth, "this was taken to be great white-black racism." When informed that it appeared as if he were disagreeing with Mayor Lindsay who had called the service "regrettable," Booth said that "it may be that the mayor has not yet seen all the evidence."

In any event, while Booth saw and heard no evil at I.S. 201, the New York Negro weekly newspaper, the *Amster-*

dam News, carried an exclusive report on the memorial by newswoman Sara Slack. Excerpts are commended to Mr. Booth's attention.

Hatred of the United States and clear subversion were supplied by attorney Conrad Lynn, who reportedly declared:

"It hurts me every time I see a Black GI in Viet Nam there killing the Vietnamese brother. They are our brothers. It is the white murderers who do not deserve to live. Whitey is the enemy of the future of all mankind."

As the children sat there, they were treated to the full mastery of LeRoi Jones' talent for obscenity and hate in the form of a "pageant" which the *Amsterdam News* described as follows:

"Another speaker stepped up to the microphone and said: 'We're not going to let the white man get us to killing each other. We're not going to eat his nasty [obscenity] pig. Wake up, what the hell is wrong with you?'"

"He then went into a discussion of the white man as a 'diseased white . . .' and delivered a long list of diseases given the black man 'by the white man who ate filth.'"

"Issuing a warning, another speaker said that, 'Old n . . . s will die off with dirty . . . white people. White people, your . . . are going to be set on fire.'"

There was more of the same, replete with obscenities, followed by Jones himself reading a poem that was so obscene that even the pageant's directors felt that the microphone had better be turned off because of the children.

Lindsay's Limp Reaction

And the mayor?

A week after this so-called memorial, John Lindsay finally decided to comment. Referring to the obscene attacks on whites and the United States, the mayor summed up his feelings by saying that it was "regrettable."

"I am sure I can speak for lots of other people in condemning that kind of talk. It's very bad indeed."

That was it. "Regrettable" and "very bad." Since this was the extent of the reaction of the head of New York City to blatant racism and hate in a public school, one begins to understand just how the virus of hate, revolution and insurrection was able to make such unopposed headway.

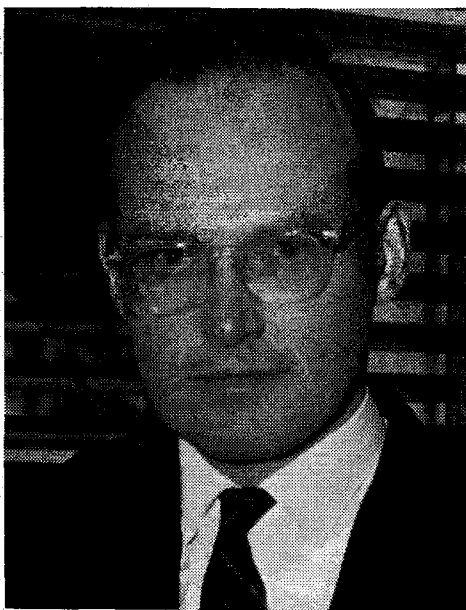
Nor was that all. Lindsay again found it appropriate to understand the reasons for "a good deal of unhappiness and discontent." And then he laid down the ground rules for his approach to the problem:

"It pays to avoid showdowns over questions that force the majority of the black community on the side of a few militants."

Therefore, he said, the Board of Education should "find a middle ground that prevents an impossible confrontation."

The Board of Education had been little bolder itself, as it had first opposed the program and then ignominiously backed down in the face of black threats. Despite the fact that the board could have abolished the local school board and cracked down hard on the entire experiment, it remained paralyzed.

One thing it did do, however, was fire a teacher, John F. Hatchett, for having taken his class to the program. Hatchett, a member of the Afro-American Teachers, had become infamous a few months earlier for having written



McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, was one of the backers of the controversial school proposal.

school from the duly constituted authorities and to make it an "independent" black racist institution.

At P.S. 175 in Harlem, Ralph Poynter, a teacher, suddenly showed up at the school and claimed that he was taking over from the regular principal, Harvey F. Nagler. For a week Poynter ran the school and only when the teachers' strike ended did he back down—and then only for a few months.

As the months passed black and leftist pressure became so intense that the mayor of New York and a special panel

the lead article in the association's magazine.

The publication, *Forum*, carried the article in its November-December issue with the head: "The Phenomenon of the Anti-Black Jews and the Black Anglo-Saxon."

Ignoring the numerous family and environmental problems that educators believe afflict the functioning of poorer Negro children in New York City, Hatchett reiterated the now standard "Black Power" tirade that only the white educational system is to blame. What made Hatchett's article different was his narrowing of the blame to the white Jew.

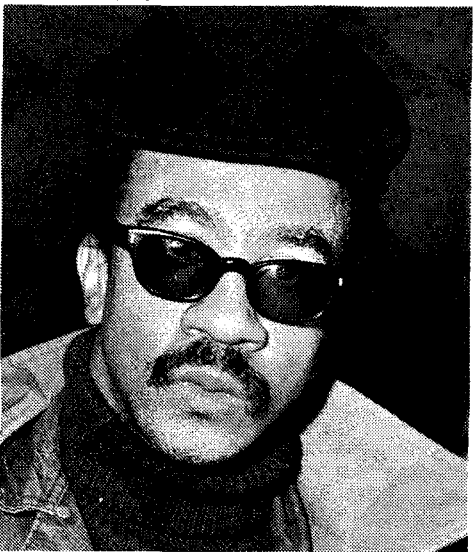
Hatchett rationalized his attack on the Jews by declaring that "Jewish teachers comprise between 80-85 per cent of the teaching staff." In particular, Hatchett lashed out at two teachers in his school, "one a Jew and the other his black Anglo-Saxon accomplice." The two, John Goldstein and Jean Lloyd, were attacked for their criticism of the "Black Power" takeover of the embattled I.S. 201 in the East Harlem section of New York City.

Hatchett declared that it was time "to sally forth to battle the thousands of John Goldsteins and Jean Loyds who fester in our ghetto schools like foul sores." He concluded the article with "Black Power to you all."

At the time of the article, blissful silence descended upon the mayor, the board and every other public official in the state. Hatchett continued to teach; the Afro-American Teachers continued to use school facilities. When, some years before this, it was discovered that an employee of the New York City Department of Welfare was a Ku Klux Klan member, he was fired within 24 hours. Apparently Black Klansmen are different.

They are given jobs at universities.

(It was this same Hatchett who, half a year later, was to be appointed as director of the Martin Luther King Jr.



Militant H. Rap Brown was one of the "teachers" of black history during the insurgent classes.

Afro-American Center at New York University, an incredible decision that was incredibly defended by NYU President Hester following clear threats by militant black students.)

In April 1968 the black radicals won yet another victory. Intermediate School 148 in the Bronx was slated to be headed by a competent and beloved principal, Milton Stier. Stier had two unfortunate handicaps, however. He was white and a Jew.

A number of militant black parents and others led a loud sit-in replete with a swastika. The district superintendent (without protest from the central board or the mayor) gave in to the demands. Stier was not appointed; a black man was.

In May the maddest scenes in the

mad New York school farce were played. The Brownsville area, proposed fiefdom of Herman Ferguson, which had been chosen to experiment with decentralization by giving the community a greater voice in participation but not the power to hire or fire teachers, exploded.

The local governing board, in complete illegality, suddenly fired 19 teachers and administrators. No specific reason was given, no due process was granted and, above all, no right existed for any such action in the first place.

To those who knew, the reason was clear. The teachers were almost all white. Whatever other reasons given, let the facts be said clearly—they were white and they were fired.

This is what the JHS 271 Parent-Community Council meant when it said in a position paper:

"If these foreign police [read New York City police] insist on bringing outsiders into our schools, it will be absolute proof that the mission . . . is solely to propagandize for that police state. . . ."

Who are "outsiders"? Residents of the community? Are the teachers who were not fired residents of the community? Of course not. To the racists "outsiders" means one thing—the white man.

Racism, Illegal Action

Two things had been manifested. Racism and total illegality of action. What had been done in Brownsville was a variation of the Columbia University theme—buildings, schools, administrations had been seized. There was one difference. Columbia was private property and the police had to wait to be asked to intervene. This was the New York City school system and only a word from the mayor was needed.

Exit John Lindsay. The crisis had begun on May 9 and Lindsay never made a move till May 15. By that time, teachers had been threatened, physically barred and the building had been taken over by outsiders.

Worse, Lindsay asserted that this proved that his demand for decentralization had been right all along! His tortured reasoning? Had the plan been put into effect there would have been no conflict between the board and the local community board! The mayor had scaled the walls of Gall and triumphed. Indeed, there would have been no conflict, for under decentralization the racism would have been effectively sanctioned by law.

Finally, Lindsay had no choice. The blatant illegality involved in seizing buildings and physically barring the teachers compelled him to issue a lukewarm support of law and order with the hedge that "greater understanding" be shown the reasons for the racist attempt. Because of the incident, rather than having the starkly naked results of decentralization recognized by all, quite the opposite happened. Lindsay, the *New York Times* and all the other liberal lemmings hysterically urged capitulation to black racism. The legislature and presidential hopeful Nelson Rockefeller panicked.

The decentralization plan in Albany, which had been dying in the face of obvious racism, was revived.

The joke was of course on Lindsay. The local board he backed, the "Black Power" movement he nurtured, despised him as much—if not more—than all other whites. The Parents Community Council wrote:

"Only outsiders are afraid to enter

a community, so where the hell are Donovan, Shanker and Lindsay?"

"When Mayor Lindsay says that the situation here proves that the Bundy-Allen program for decentralization must now be passed, he is just proving how much a foreigner he is to the black and Puerto Rican communities. These communities have long since stopped fighting for mere revision. . . . We know enough to demand our own school system. . . . Lindsay has worked hard to see to it that there is no one plan for real community control before the legislators."

For the rest of the year, in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville school district the Board



As if New York's finest didn't have enough problems, the police have had to maintain some semblance of order in Gotham's schools as the strike continues.

of Education and the mayor of New York continued to be remarkable examples of cowardice and incompetency.

It was generally believed that a deadlock existed in that troubled school district. The fact was that the racists controlled the schools. When the UFT called upon its teachers to boycott classes in protest against the obscenities being perpetrated, racism was not checked. On the contrary, classes went on. Teachers of all kinds, including young militant upper-class students filled the children's minds with hate of the white man.

A 15-year-old girl named Ramona Kerr was reported to be leading a "history" class for seventh and eighth grades. Among the lessons she allegedly taught was one that included this:

"You're too young to be running around with zips and blades. The zip's going to show in your pockets and The Man [police] is going to frisk you. You've got to move your legs and you can move. Use them as your weapons."

In the hall, a bulletin board featured a poster of a black Uncle Sam pointing and saying, "The black revolution wants you."

Had the board done anything to prevent this? Had the mayor uttered one faint, damning sound?

On May 23 Superintendent of Schools Bernard E. Donovan ordered officials of the embattled school district to permit all teachers to return the next day or face charges of insubordination. The central board had the clear authority to fire the supervisor and, indeed, the entire local board. On May 24 the local administrator, Rhody McCoy, flatly refused and admitted that he was willfully defying orders:

"That's a problem I'll have to face," he declared.

McCoy had little to worry about. True to form, Donovan and the Board

of Education he labors for stood firmly in midair and did nothing. The teachers were still illegally suspended, racism went on its merry way, the district remained in the hands of the anti-Semites and the black radicals and the Board of Education and the mayor had recorded still another impressive abdication of responsibility.

The Left, of course, cheered and agitated as racism and chaos took over the schools. *Challenge*, the sheet of the Progressive Labor party, Peking's local lackey, declared in April 1968:

"The parents must not be fooled by

the 'decentralization' gimmicks which don't give them complete control over their schools."

The *Guardian* on June 29, 1968, carried an article by an alleged teacher who criticized the United Federation of Teachers' opposition to racist decentralization by writing:

"The UFT's campaign against decentralization resembled that of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association against the civilian review board: the key ingredient was the same, an appeal to racism."

The Communist party's publication, *The Worker*, a week after titillating its audience with a story headlined "Behind the Barricades in a Brownsville School," printed the CP's statement that stated flatly:

"The Communist party of New York State fully supports all efforts to decentralize the New York City public school system."

The school year was drawing to a close. And as the curtain dropped on the farce called Education in Fun City, Ralph Poynter, who had made a tentative grab for power in Act I, made his move again.

Two weeks before the term ended, a scuffle took place outside Harlem P.S. 175.

The story was duly reported by the *New York Times* with the basic facts being that the P.S. 175 principal, Harvey F. Nagler, was physically seized as he attempted to enter his own school. The man who seized him yelled: "You're not wanted here. The community don't want you."

The man who blocked Nagler's entry was identified by the *Times* as Ralph Poynter, who was then variously described in an article as being "a discharged teacher" and one "who has been active in demanding community control of schools and more curricular

emphasis on Negro and African cultures."

The *Times* went on to explain why Poynter had been dismissed. According to some supervisors it was because "he had involved himself in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville dispute." According to others it was simply because he was excessively absent from class.

Thus, the New York *Times* story. The reader would never really know who Poynter is. He would surely be left with the impression that he was merely one who had been "involved"



Rev. Milton Galamison, with a long record of ultra-leftist activities, was named by Lindsay to the New York City Board of Education.

in some vague way with the Brownsville racism; he would perhaps get the impression that he was being unjustly and unfairly fired for his views.

For the unfortunate hundreds of thousands who are inflicted with the *Times* as their sole means of morning newspaper media, let's take a closer look at Poynter.

Poynter was not merely "involved" in Brownsville. He was the chairman of the Parents Community Council and the Teachers Freedom Party. Both are cesspools of hate and racism.

It was Poynter who was among the leaders of the battle for black radicalism in Brownsville. More, Poynter was encouraged, if not helped, to organize an illegal student strike at Food and Maritime High School in Manhattan. "Baby, we ain't coming back till they start coming across." This was how one of the students put it, according to the revolutionary newspaper *Guardian*, which gave the strike full coverage.

"Coming across" meant one thing to the strikers. They wanted to "strip the principal and his cohorts of the power to suspend and discipline students." This absurdity was backed and completely encouraged by Poynter.

The *Guardian* wrote: "At the Teachers Freedom Party (TFP) at 27 Washington Square North, students gathered to staple leaflets, run the mimeograph machine and prepare picket signs."

The TFP was headed by Poynter. Here was a public school teacher, paid by public funds, lending his facilities, encouraging and indeed inciting students to strike.

Thus, we have a rather different picture of Ralph Poynter than the one given by the Sulzberger Bible.

But there was even more about Poynter that the *Times* never mentioned.

He was a leader and agitator in the racist campaign in Brownsville. It was Poynter who clearly stated what the advocates of decentralization in Brooklyn really have in mind. Not revision but racism, not reform but radical anti-Semitism and anti-Whiticism.

Recently he declared, "All 'Whitey' textbooks must be burned and replaced by decent educational material."

In a position paper (never printed in the *Times* or journalism's other gift to New York, the *Post*) Poynter stated:

"When Mayor Lindsay says that the situation here proves that the Bundy-Allen program for decentralization must now be passed, he is proving just how much a foreigner he is to the Black and Puerto Rican communities. These communities have long since stopped fighting for mere revision. . . . We know enough to demand our own school system. . . ."

There it is. Clear for all but the blind to see. Poynter and the other group that he headed—Parent Community Council—wanted to drive out all the whites from the schools they would control. In the end, principal Nagler caved in. He asked "reassignment." The Black radicals, led by Poynter, had won again.

What was the ultimate tragedy here? It was the abdication of responsibility and authority on the part of the officials whose job it is to lead the city and run its schools. For the many sins of these people must we hold them liable:

Ralph Poynter was allowed to inflict himself and his racist views on our children, to disrupt their education, to spread his poison for many, many months before being fired. In the end he was reinstated and a good man forced out.

Meanwhile, in Albany, the Bundy Plan for decentralization had been replaced by one drafted by the State Board of Regents. It was basically the same and was endorsed by Lindsay. The Regents' Plan failed to pass the New York State Legislature, but the militants rightly regarded this as only a temporary setback. In its place the so-called Marchi bill was made into law which put off a decentralized plan for only a year and which mandated the first steps toward that plan.

Under this bill the mayor of New York was empowered to add five more members to the Central Board of Education, a step that allowed him to choose proponents of chaos. Following this the board was ordered to come up with a decentralized plan of its own.

Lindsay moved swiftly, adding five staunch advocates of turning the city schools over to the radicals. He had learned nothing and forgotten everything.

One of his choices was incredible even by the usual Lindsay standards: Dr. Milton Galamison.

Galamison had been arrested nine times for staging illegal public demonstrations. He led two school boycotts and a 53-hour sit-in at the Board of Education headquarters in Brooklyn. There, he insisted that he and his cohorts were the "new" board and they took over the chairs in the main meeting room until escorted out of the building.



Rhody McCoy is a leader in the "black administration" of the Brooklyn schools.

Aside from this contempt for the law he had been indifferent, to say the least, to his associations with Communists. He wrote an article for the Summer 1963 issue of *Freedomways*, called by J. Edgar Hoover one of the "main publications used by the Communist Party of the U.S.A. as propaganda media." He was also the keynote speaker at the founding convention of the DuBois Clubs in 1964. That group has been described by Hoover as being spawned by the Communist party.

One could certainly expect great things in the field of education from Galamison and could be sure he would not disappoint his public.

School Opens with a Bang

With all this as background, it was quite predictable that the new school year beginning this September would open with a bang. And it did.

On the first day of school, the teachers' union (UFT) struck to protest refusal of the local governing board of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville district to reinstate 10 teachers it had ordered ousted last May on charges of sabotaging the school decentralization program. In addition, the union wanted harassment and threats of violence against the teachers stopped.

Originally, the union agreed to call off the strike if the governing board, the chief administrators and the principals in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville district were removed. But in the tentative truce struck between the unions and the city November 17, the union agreed to send its teachers back to work if the fired teachers were reinstated, three of the eight principals in the district were temporarily suspended and a trustee, Herbert F. Johnson, given the power to enforce the terms of the city's pact with the union. The pact, however, almost daily appears on the verge of disintegrating because of the antics of Rhody McCoy, the militant administrator for the Ocean Hill-Brownsville area.

Meanwhile, the black racists continue to propagandize the students. Typical of what has gone on is an incident reported as having taken place a while back at JHS 271:

Leslie J. Campbell was conducting a class there with several pupils and Timmy Karman, a boy from another school. According to the Cowles publication, *Education News*, this is the way Campbell taught his children:

"Campbell: Now, class, ask Timmy questions about our Afro-American heritage and black power.

"Pupil 1: We have leaders like Martin Luther King, and he tells us to be peaceful, and then we have leaders like Malcolm X and Rap Brown, and they tell us to use violence.

"Campbell: Timmy, tell him what you learned.

"Timmy: Well, I think Martin Luther King is not so good. Whitey don't want to give us anything, so we got to fight for it.

"Pupil No. 2: Why do we have to fight? Why can't we just demonstrate peacefully like Dr. King?

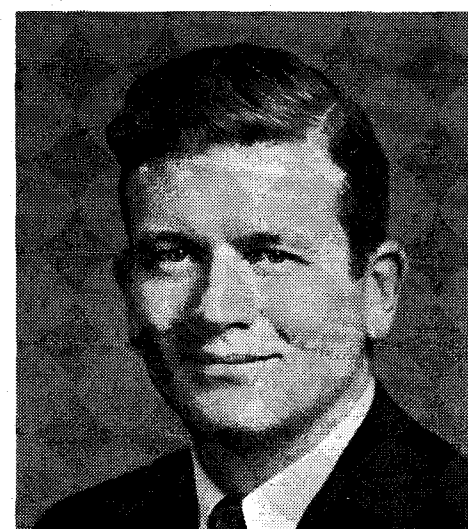
"Campbell: Whitey doesn't listen. The only thing he understands is when we get up and start throwing bricks and Molotov cocktails."

In the present climate of political and racist extremism, decentralization of New York City public schools without the proper safeguards would be a tragedy. It would create islands of subversion and extremist power. It would hand over

tens of thousands of youngsters to the know-nothings.

The ones who would suffer most would be the black children of this city. Their education would disintegrate and they would be filled with false hopes and educational gimmicks. Led by demagogues and bitter untalented leaders, they would be taught to ignore the major factors that led to black educational problems: the broken home with no father-authority to insist on high educational standards and dedication to homework; the homes with little or no books to teach educational values; the failure to insist that all the teaching methods in the world will fail unless the child sits and sweats and bleeds over his work, making it the most important part of his life.

In their place would be visions of independent and free black schools which, somehow, would automatically raise children's levels. When this has proven to be false, rest assured that some other excuse for its failure will be invented. The sufferers will be the black children; they will slip still farther down the educational ladder, thus dooming



According to some observers, the New York school crisis has just about meant the political end of Mayor John Lindsay.

them to continued economic and social stagnation.

What must be done? The citizens of New York must demand a return to law and order. A reaffirmation of the democratic process.

Among other things they must demand:

- The African-American Teachers Association must affirm that it disavows anti-white and any other racist or bigoted feelings or have its members barred from the city school system.

- Individual teachers who exhibit racist and hate sentiments must be dismissed for those reasons alone.

- Any decentralization plan along the lines of the absurd Bundy Plan must be defeated.

- The city administration must be clearly convinced that the people of New York City reject hate and racism of any kind, whether this comes from white racists or black racists.

- The Board of Education must make it crystal clear that it intends to run the schools of this city with strength and courage. It must make it clear that it will not kow-tow to parents who sit in its offices. It must make it clear to teachers and principals that it will fully back them in enforcing discipline and sanity in the schools. Crime and hoodlumism in the schools must be stamped out regardless of the outcry and furor raised.

All these things must be done. Only the aroused citizenry of New York and other major cities can accomplish it. If they succeed all our youngsters—white and black—will benefit. If not, all will suffer, all will be plunged into a war of brothers.

It's Already Open Season on Nixon

By TED LEWIS

It is an old and decent American custom once a new President is elected to allow him to enjoy a honeymoon period, when it is bad manners to pick on him. But this traditional lull in the storm of criticism is not for Richard M. Nixon.

Here it is, less than four weeks after he was elected President, and some pundits and various smearers are tossing worse garbage at him than was thrown in the campaign.

Despite flat denials, Drew Pearson pursues the matter of whether Nixon consulted a doctor 15 years ago for psychiatric rather than physical reasons.

And instant historian Arthur Schlesinger, in a newspaper that lauds itself for supplying only news fit to print, is allowed to try his hand at amateur psychoanalysis of the President-elect by offering such gibberish as "he appears easily rattled" and "he has never seemed very sure or secure in his conception of himself."

Once such bad seeds are sown, the consequences had better be studied in the national interest. There are already sickly offshoots surfacing, such as an effort to find something unusual in the fact that the President-elect likes to be alone sometimes and commune with na-

ture on a tranquil Southern beach far from the madding crowd.

And, pursuing this same twisted effort to dissect Nixon the man, there is the derogation of the dimensions of his election victory and sniping over his failure to come up immediately with his Cabinet choices—as if the delay reflected undue deliberation.

At times in the few weeks since the election, it has appeared that an organized campaign aimed at accomplishing indecent exposure by sneak attack was under way. Regardless of the intentions, there is no question but that Nixon's political honeymoon is over before it even started.

This is not fair play. It is dirty pool. Every last President-elect in memory was considered entitled to his honeymoon—the period running from his election until several months after his inauguration.

During that period the man chosen by the people to lead them for four years was granted a respite from carping criticism. He was considered off-limits for sniping while he decided on his official family and established his policy and legislative priorities in his first messages to the new Congress.

Will New Administration End Foreign Investment Controls?

By DONALD I. ROGERS

Wall Street's policy-makers are confident that soon after Richard Nixon assumes his duties he will end the oppressive controls on the foreign investment of American capital, a move that should sweeten the pocketbooks of all Americans and bolster the prices of stocks belonging to foreign-oriented corporations. It may jeopardize, once again, the precarious balance-of-trade payments that affect the dollar's value abroad.

The Johnson Administration imposed the controls to stop the outflow of American capital at a time when so much more money was leaving the country than was coming back that the dollar's worth in foreign exchange was threatened by other currencies, and a drain was started against the nation's gold reserves.

There was a surplus for the U.S. in the third-quarter international payments, and though this is regarded as temporary, the National Foreign Trade Council has issued a call to the incoming President to terminate restrictive government controls on direct foreign investment "at the earliest possible date."

Mr. Nixon will respond. During his campaign he vowed to end the controls as soon as he could. His adviser in international monetary matters, Gottfried Haberler, the Harvard economist, is strongly—perhaps strenuously—is a better word—opposed to the "Nazi methods" employed by President Johnson in staunching the outflow of capital.

Once controls are listed, American companies that have been borrowing abroad to finance their operations likely will turn back to the U.S. for refinancing to avail themselves of our lower interest rates.

This probably will have an immediate effect on the balance-of-payments statistics and a deficit would seem as-

sured. On the other hand, it will bring pressure to raise the artificially low interest rates in the United States.

Truly this spells out the inherent evil of controls and emphasizes the fundamental need to return to a free market. The real problem with the mucky value of the dollar in foreign markets stems solely from the government's excesses in spending at home beyond income, and the constant eroding of values by inflation in prices, from beans to interest rates.

Controls merely obscure the problems and permit the continuation of improvidence, postponing that day of reckoning that inevitably must dawn.

If Richard Nixon is willing to remove the protective shield of controls on foreign investment, he will be exposing his domestic policies to direct scrutiny, at home and abroad. Obviously he is willing to be judged on this honest basis. Thus it is safe to assume he has some specific plans for halting the rate of climb of inflation. Without such plans he would not make the move.

What does this mean to you? It will put money in the pocket of every American and will be particularly beneficial to the low-income earners and the retired pensioners, and others on fixed incomes.

There's another side to this. Wherever private business is permitted to expand its operations, there is customarily less demand for American foreign aid. Jobs are provided without the use of taxpayers' money.

The U.S. has talked a great deal about the high goals of free trade. Here again, Mr. Nixon sees a chance to demonstrate our sincerity, and simultaneously strike a telling blow for world peace. It's axiomatic that sensible businessmen do not quarrel too much with their good customers.

Normally, the honeymoon's end was signaled by the legislative branch, whether controlled by his own party or the opposition. And the honeymoon was definitely over when Congress turned him down on a key issue.

It was that way with John F. Kennedy, as well as Lyndon Johnson. They were given a fair chance to show in the presidency what they were made of before brickbats were made politically legal.

And let it be said that it is not the career Democratic party politicians who have been running down Nixon before he takes charge. Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey firmly believe that it is in the national interest for every new President to have a proper honeymoon and they have cooperated to the fullest extent in Nixon's behalf.

What is in danger of being lost sight of is that Nixon has been elected President of all the people for four years and that the presidential burdens are almost impossible to bear without the knowledge that the public appreciates their weight.

But in Nixon's case the disenchantment process is being attempted as if a political honeymoon for Nixon were undeserved. What is particularly malevolent is the effort to read the election returns as if Nixon lacked a mandate and Humphrey would have had one if he had won.

Sure, Nixon is a minority President in the sense that he lacked a clear majority of the popular vote. His vote was approximately two million less than the 34 million he received in 1960 when he last ran for President, but five million more than Barry Goldwater got in 1964. But how about Humphrey's in any fair comparison? Humphrey trailed John F. Kennedy's 1960 total by far more than

two million and Johnson's 1964 total by a staggering 12 million.

Juggle the election figures in any cheap shell game, the conclusion remains inescapable that had the contest been strictly between Humphrey and Nixon, the latter would have been the popular choice. Has any reputable analyst denied the obvious—that more of George Wallace's nine-million-plus votes would have gone for Nixon in a two-man race than for Humphrey?

Certainly, Nixon lacked a mandate. For this reason alone, the country should hope for the best from him and appreciate the fact that this lack constitutes only another of the awesome problems of the presidency.

What kind of a mandate did JFK have in 1960? He had only a 120,000 popular-vote edge over Nixon, so he had no mandate at all. But he was allowed to have a honeymoon without any spoilsports trying to dissect his techniques or his mental anguish at a time of great stress.

The problems Kennedy had to face up to eight years ago were big but, in comparison with those confronting Nixon, comparatively picky. That fact alone needs to be emphasized in considering what a damn dirty trick it is to question the qualifications of a man after his election with more intensity than before his election when such criticism was seemly and politically relevant.

(1968, Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Syndicate)

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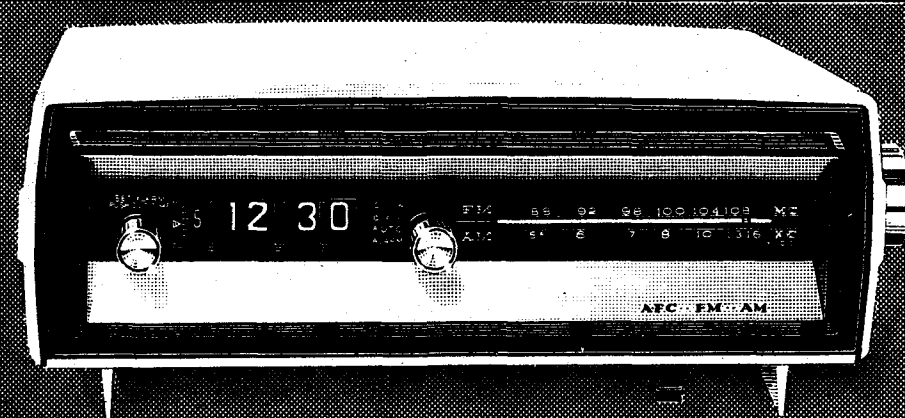
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Johnson May Revive Battle Over Chief Justiceship

By WILLARD EDWARDS

President Johnson, before he leaves office, may choose to revive the controversy over a successor to Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States, according to a report circulated on Capitol Hill among Democrats with access to White House sources.

The name of Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.) crops up frequently as a leading candidate for the judicial post in talk about the President's reported plans.

National attention, stimulated by press speculation—much of it wild and some of it obviously provocative—has



Michigan's senior senator, Phil Hart, is rumored a possible LBJ choice to fill the court vacancy.

been focused upon President-elect Nixon's choices for high office in his Administration.

The fact that President Johnson will retain his appointive power until January 20 has been rather astonishingly ignored.

He hasn't forgotten it, it is said, and is aware that the new Senate sworn in January 3, which must confirm Supreme Court appointments, will remain under strong Democratic control, 58 to 42. There is also the possibility that he could summon the current Senate, dominated by Democrats, 63 to 37, back into a special session to consider the nonproliferation nuclear treaty and then toss it a Supreme Court appointment as a special added attraction.

Old Senate or new, it would make little difference if Associate Justice Abe Fortas were again the nominee. The chamber refused last October 1 to shut off a filibuster against the nomination, 43 to 45, 14 votes shy of the necessary two-thirds majority. This action killed the appointment and Johnson, the next day, at Fortas' request, withdrew the nomination.

Of the 88 senators who voted, 11 will not be back in January because of retirement or defeat in the elections. Six supported the cloture motion, five opposed it, a virtual standoff.

If given a senatorial colleague as a Supreme Court nominee, however, there would be a new ball game. Most of the factors contributing to the rebuff of Fortas would disappear.

The paramount consideration would be the Senate's sacred tradition that a member of the club should not be denied a tendered high honor. A filibuster against a fellow senator would be unthinkable.

When Johnson withdrew the Fortas

nomination, his bitterness was openly expressed. He called the Senate's action "historically and constitutionally tragic" and urged that it not establish a precedent for submission to minority rule when confronted with an issue "which it has the constitutional duty to answer."

He continues to resent a loss which was described universally as a major rebuke both to him and to Fortas, a longstanding personal and professional friend and adviser. Those familiar with his moods agree that the last-minute nomination of a senator to the High Court would give him satisfaction, particularly since it would put the Senate on a spot.

Hart has been prominently mentioned as a prospective nominee because he loyally led the Senate floor flight in behalf of Fortas. He was formerly United States dis-

trict attorney for eastern Michigan and lieutenant governor of the state. He is a favorite of organized labor, a successor to Hubert H. Humphrey as head of Senate liberals.

Warren, whose resignation last June was made conditional on "qualification" of his successor, presumably would approve of Hart. His motive in resigning remains the same—to keep the appointment away from Nixon, an old California foe, who presumably would select a justice not in accord with what supporters of the Warren court call its "activist" course and what critics assail as usurpation of the legislative field.

Other senatorial names have been mentioned as qualifying for the Johnson-Warren conception of the High Court's role. The President also could elevate an associate justice, other than Fortas, to Warren's seat and recommend a senator for the vacancy thus created.

Johnson may now have had second thoughts about an 11th-hour Supreme Court appointment in view of the extraordinary truce he and Nixon reached on Viet Nam war policy at their White House meeting on November 11. But few believe that agreement would restrain the President from indulging in one or more dramatic surprises, such as the judicial nomination, before he leaves office.

(1968, Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Syndicate)

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ANOTHER MINI-NATION — U.N. membership has reached 126 with the admission of Equatorial Guinea. The fledgling "nation," a tiny speck on the west coast of Africa, has a population of 250,000. Nevertheless, Equatorial Guinea possesses a General Assembly vote equal to that of the United States, whose population has now reached 202 million.

Day of Reckoning for Labor Bosses?

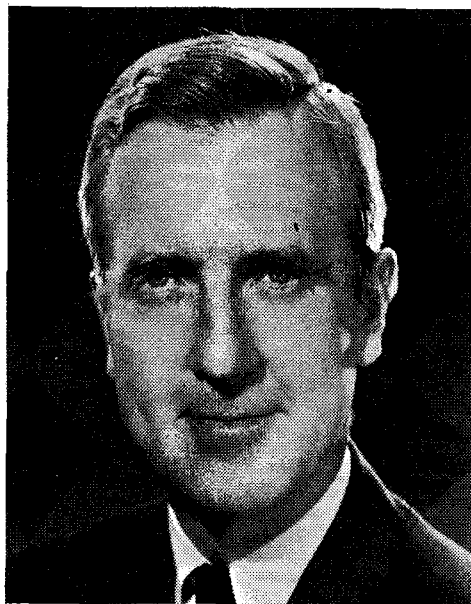
Lawsuits planned against political use of union dues

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

For years labor unions have openly flouted the explicit prohibition in the statutes barring them from (1) contributing dues money for political purposes; and (2) taxing their members directly via a check-off to raise funds for political campaigns. The union leadership has always reckoned that no administration indebted to labor's largess would prosecute for violations of the Corrupt Practices Act. In this, they were right.

Now a new organization has come into being with the specific aim of bringing labor's political practices before the courts. It is called the Ad Hoc Committee to Protect Union Members' Rights, and it has been meeting almost secretly in Ohio in preparation for lawsuits it will file against such unions as the United Electrical Workers.

The Ad Hoc Committee is encouraged by the recent litigation in St. Louis mounted by a maverick federal prosecutor. This case led to the indictment and con-



Although former Rep. John J. Gilligan (D-Ohio) had massive labor support in his Senate bid this year, he lost anyway.

Ohio against the election practices of trade unions was the open financial support they gave John J. Gilligan in his successful primary campaign against Sen. Frank J. Lausche. Some labor money was contributed directly, but much of it came from the AFL-CIO "front" group, the Committee for the Advancement of Urban Interests. The best estimate of what the committee contributed sets the figure at \$56,000—in addition to \$190,000 openly contributed.

Says the Ad Hoc Committee: "The most resented action of the AFL-CIO headquarters was when nearly every trade unionist in the state was called and told how he, and his family, were 'expected' to vote. . . . Other rank-and-file members resent being forced to contribute to any political campaign. They said they were not interested in politics and, if they had a choice, would rather have the money for their own families."

A United Auto Workers member in Mansfield, Ohio, is quoted as saying: "I don't like those high-up union officials wheeling and dealing in power politics with my hard-earned money."

But the Ad Hoc Committee is not the first to move against this practice. The National Right-to-Work Committee has repeatedly raised the issue. And in Cleveland, Stephen G. Estrati, a union member

filed suit last July against the Newspaper Guild (Local 1), claiming that use of his dues to support candidates he opposed violated his constitutional rights. The Ohio Civil Liberties Union is representing him. Ed Rhodes, an employee at the Columbus Westinghouse plant, organized a march in September on AFL-CIO state headquarters to protest the use of union dues to finance candidates whom the members oppose.

Once upon a time the Ohio AFL-CIO raised its political funds by voluntary contributions. Now, the Ad Hoc Committee (Box 3043, Columbus, Ohio) charges that these funds are collected by involuntary assessments. "Each member's political contribution is deducted from his paycheck along with Social Security and income tax," the committee alleges.

This protest will continue to grow. More and more, union members are rebelling against the attitude of the labor hierarchy that their political hearts belong to Big Daddy. They remain in the union because, under the present statute, there is no way to get out without quitting one's job. But on the political front they are getting restive. Much of the blue-collar support for George Wallace was motivated by this kind of resentment.

In California the right-to-work movement has made tremendous strides as a result of the AFL-CIO's brutal efforts to cram a tiny union down the throats of the grape pickers and to use labor power in an attempt to impose a boycott against California table grapes.

In short, the temper of the country is changing. Labor is no longer considered some kind of sacred cow. The lawsuit of the Ad Hoc Committee, should it succeed, will have considerable effect on this new trend. It should be watched carefully.

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Steamfitters Union chieftain Lawrence Callanan was instrumental in seeing that deserving Democrats had well-financed campaigns.

viction of officers of the Steamfitters Union for having conspired to violate the law by contributing \$150,000 to political candidates. Evidence in the trial showed that this small union had contributed more than \$1 million to candidates in the 1963-1967 period.

What aroused many union members in

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Court Issues Open Invitation to Featherbedders

From the Arizona Republic

The Supreme Court is not required to justify its decisions; it speaks *ex cathedra*. Thus while explanation is not unusual, neither is it required.

Recently, the court overturned a federal district court ruling that an Arkansas law, requiring that freight trains carry six crewmen including a fireman, was unconstitutional.

Had it let it go at that, that would have been one thing. But to say, as Justice Hugo Black did in his 7-to-1 majority opinion, that Congress in 1963 had not preempted state legislation in the matter of "full crew" laws for railroads, implied that the court considers itself bound by congressional intent. And that simply has not been the case.

Look at just one example, the court's ruling several years ago in *Pennsylvania vs. Steve Nelson*.

The court, including Justice Black, ruled that Pennsylvania could not prosecute a Pennsylvania Communist party leader under the state Sedition Act, and implied that the anti-sedition laws of some 44 states could not be enforced. The reason, said the court, was that in 1940, Congress—by passing the Smith Act—intended to preempt the area of sedition to the exclusion of the states.

In fact, Congress intended no such thing. Indeed, the Smith Act was part of Title 18 of the U.S. Code (Section 3231) which provides, "Nothing in this title shall be held to take away or impair jurisdiction of several states under the laws thereof."

Furthermore, shortly after the Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision, and before the U.S. Supreme Court hearing,

Rep. Howard Smith, author of the act, wrote to the attorney general of Pennsylvania that Congress never had the faintest notion of preempting the area of sedition. Yet this made no impression on the High Court.

But the "full crew" law is something different. It does not concern something as irrelevant (in the court's limited view) as domestic communism. Rather, it concerns the prerogatives of organized labor.

Specifically, what the High Court's decision amounts to is giving a green light to various railroad unions to fluff up bigger and more featherbeds by forcing the nation's carriers to hire unnecessary employees.

The Arkansas law, parts of which were enacted shortly after the turn of the century, requires freight trains to carry six crewmen, including a fireman (who on a diesel engine does next to nothing). This even though modern trains can be safely operated with four-man crews.

A federal court earlier threw out the law, on grounds that Congress had preempted state legislation in that area when it agreed that technology had made obsolete the six-man crews.

The Supreme Court reversed this decision in 1966 and sent the case back for further proceedings on the constitutional issues.

Again the federal court threw out the antiquated Arkansas law. It said that it imposed substantial financial burdens on the railroads, creating an unconstitutional burden on interstate commerce. And it said that the state, by regulating train crews while saying nothing about safe crew sizes of trucks and airplanes, violated the constitutional rights of the carriers.

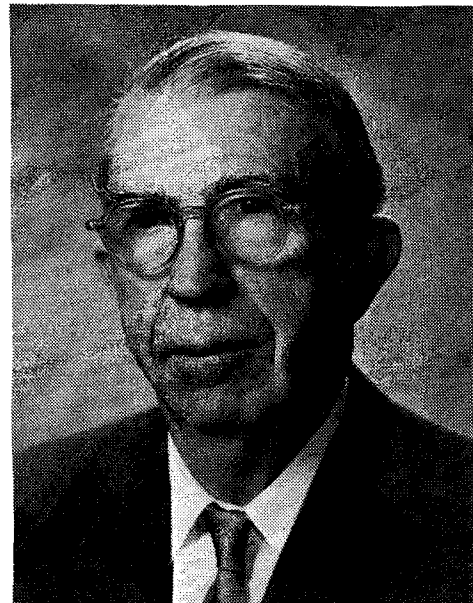
Noted the *Wall Street Journal*: "The Supreme Court's reversal of the lower court surprised observers because of the



Justice Hugo Black wrote the majority decision upholding Arkansas' "full crew" law.

preponderance of evidence and public as well as political sentiment against rail unions on the train-crew issue. A number of studies, sponsored by the White House and other public agencies, have recommended crew reductions, and these recommendations were in the background of congressional and state actions."

Nevertheless, the Supreme Court gave an open invitation to the featherbedders. And, inasmuch as the court last January gave unions the right to make train crew demands on individual railroads (rather than treating them as a national bargaining issue), the featherbeds are being dusted off in anticipation of better days.



Former Rep. Howard W. Smith (D.-Va.) had his battles with the Supreme Court's interpretation of "legislative intent."



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'Build, Brother, Build'

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

San Juan, Puerto Rico:—The Rev. Leon Howard Sullivan, all six-feet-five of him, turned up here in San Juan the other day to address a meeting of the New York State Savings Banks Association. His hosts may not have known quite what to expect from a Negro Baptist preacher in the San Geronimo Hilton.

What they got was a black capitalist preaching the beauties of black capitalism, Sullivan style. When he wound up, they gave him a standing ovation.

The ovation was deserved, for the Rev. Dr. Sullivan makes powerful sense. At 46, he is the restless, driving spirit behind one of the nation's most encouraging programs of economic advancement for the Negro. He is an innovator, a builder, a dreamer, an organizer—and he still preaches every Sunday at Philadelphia's Zion Church. If Richard Nixon is looking for an Afro-American of Cabinet status, he might cast an eye on Dr. Sullivan: He is the hottest thing around.

Four years ago, without a nickel in federal aid, Sullivan set in motion his plan of Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC). He envisioned something more than mere vocational training for the jobless blacks of his community. If his dead-end adults were to make something of their lives, they had to learn not only the techniques of



Philadelphia's Leon Sullivan has been in the forefront of Negro self-help programs.

plumbing or metalwork, but also the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic; and they would have to develop the job attitudes that would keep them moving ahead.

Sullivan raised \$100,000 in "seed capital" from his poor community. His church made a loan of \$40,000 more. Without asking advice from a single bureaucrat or educator, he plunged into the venture. Seven thousand trainees now have been graduated from the Philadelphia OIC. Ninety per cent of them have obtained jobs, and 80 per cent of them have held their jobs for a year or more.

The OIC concept has spread to 75 cities. Federal aid now figures in a third of the training centers, but the others are making it on their own. Some 33,000 trainees are currently enrolled for the six-month courses; another 10,000 are on a waiting list. While the centers serve Negroes predominantly, the OIC in Oklahoma City has a number of Indian students and a center in West Virginia serves Appalachian whites.

Dr. Sullivan's success grows out of his conviction that effective programs

"cannot be superimposed on the people."

"The leadership for developing and carrying out these self-help initiatives must come from the people themselves who live where the problems are," Sullivan told the New York bankers. "The people must believe and know that the programs to help themselves belong to them, and the successes as well as the failures will be theirs, too."

Working on that theory, Sullivan in 1964 launched his "10-36" plan for capitalism in the ghetto. Two hundred members of his church agreed to invest \$10 a month for 36 months in a "people's installment stock market plan." As the pool of capital began to grow, 400 more shareholders were admitted. Recently the base was further broadened to take in 3,000 additional subscribers.

• The venture is succeeding beyond Sul-

Why Wait for Washington?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Is there any single magic bullet that might be used to shoot down the problem of poverty in this country? The politicians of both parties have spread the idea that such a bullet is discoverable—though, be it said in Richard Nixon's favor, he has been more cautious than the next man about encouraging a belief that everything can be solved by big appropriations of money.

Fortunately, a new administration will be taking hold at a time when various small-scale local projects are beginning to add up to something that promises at least partial mitigation of our urban troubles.

Without pretending that it has any single magic bullet, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has been quietly collecting case studies of what separate cities, counties and regions have been doing locally to put hard-core cases to work, to build better low-income housing, to provide young people with summer jobs, to help "black capitalism" expand, to improve education in the slums, to make police departments more efficient in fighting crime in the streets, and to clean up pollution.

Some of these case studies have just been made available through the Chamber's Washington, D.C., Urban Action Clearing House. So—

• If a community has a problem involving waste disposal, it might, for the price of the postage and \$1.50, discover a program for itself in what the Dayton area of Ohio has done to get rid of municipal and industrial wastes and to eliminate air pollution. The business leaders of Montgomery County (which includes the city of Dayton) took the lead in establishing a county-wide disposal program that makes use of modern pay-as-you-go incinerators which are practically smokeless in operation. Revenue bonds for \$8.5 million paid for the incinerators; the bonds are being amortized by the incinerator fees.

• If local businessmen wish to see the low-income housing needs of their community taken care of without going through the disaster of invoking the federal bulldozer, they might read the story of the Greater Hartford Housing Development Fund, Inc., which was established on a \$1.3-million capitaliza-

tion by Hartford, Conn., business firms. The Fund has not requested grants or gifts; it has sought its capital in 10-year loans on which interest is to be paid only if a surplus happens to be earned. The 19 companies that put up the money have been glad to do it on this basis.

• If fragmented local governments aren't up to the job of solving "urban service" problems, the story of how the city of Jacksonville and the county of Duval in Florida merged their operations to get action on local needs is quite an eye-opener.

• There is another good "Philadelphia story" in the study of how the Philadelphia Gas Works has been putting hard-core cases to work. The gas company has even taken on members of one notoriously tough neighborhood gang. Nine of the young gangsters, with records ranging from robbery to assaulting policemen, were hired after taking an orientation course; one of the nine had to be fired for fictionalizing meter readings, but eight have stuck to the job and have been performing well.

• The business leaders of Omaha, Neb., put 5,200 youths to work in the summer of 1967. The story of how this was done points the way to a record run of cool summers for any community that cares to imitate Omaha.

• If Nixon means business about encouraging the growth of black capitalism, the experience of Rochester, N.Y., with its non-profit Rochester Business Opportunities Corp., might serve as a model for endorsement by the next secretary of health, education and welfare. Case studies of how development corporations in Buffalo and Boston have tackled the job of hard-core unemployment, and the story of how the Chrysler Corp. and the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. in Detroit have become corporate "foster parents" of local high schools, are also recommended reading for the next HEW Cabinet boss.

These do not exhaust the rich body of true story material which the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has on file in Washington. The wisdom is there if the local communities of the U.S. want to solve their problems without waiting for any big central bureaucracy to do the job for them.

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Stunned Parisians gather around the Bourse following the disclosure of the French monetary crisis.

The Money Crisis

Blaming 'speculators' will not do

By ALICE WIDENER

Each time an international monetary crisis takes place, the politicians and Keynesian economists believing in creeping inflation blame "speculators" for the troubles of the French franc or British pound or American dollar. The "speculators" sell paper currency to buy gold, the yellow metal which politicians resent as a barrier to unlimited spending, and which so-called "money managers" resent because it exposes the futility of their effort to manage what cannot be managed except by the discipline of the free market.

Never was there a better case in point of the true value of gold than in the plight of France today. Until struck by leftist-radical rebellion last May and June—an unforeseen political and sociological event—France was in very good shape financially. Her president, Charles de Gaulle, had taken command of her affairs in 1958, when she was bankrupt and unable to govern herself after Socialist mismanagement. He prudently built up her gold reserves "for a rainy day." When it arrived—in May and June 1968—the rains came down in torrents that nearly washed away the whole social, political and financial structure of the nation.

Had the French economy not been bolstered by gold reserves, it would have collapsed from the economic effects of crippling strikes and insurrectionary Red-led student rebellions. It is not what has happened in the devaluation of the French franc that is most important; it is what might have happened if the same strikes and rebellions had taken place in a France without gold reserves.

Frightened at what a Red-led minority was able to accomplish in France, the little people with savings, the big property owners, and the middle classes with pensions, lost confidence in fluctuating paper money and scrambled for solid gold, just as all people in bad trouble always do.

Meantime, the West Germans had built a "hard" and highly desirable currency by avoiding like the plague all the wrong advice given to them after World War II by American and British believers in creeping inflation. The Germans set up a free market system and stuck to it, working hard and long and defended militarily by NATO, meaning mostly by U.S. armed forces.

On the other hand, the British people threw their "sound money" political office holders out of office, voted Socialist, went all-out for Keynesian economics under a Labor government. They refused to work hard, refused to let the free market function, refused to recognize the values and rewards of free enterprise. Hobbled by Socialist-nationalist mismanagement and by factional, often Red-led labor unions, British industry faltered and fell backwards. The pound grew weaker and weaker and had to be devalued. The British have persisted in their Socialist ways. Probably, the pound will be devalued again.

Meantime, our American money-managers and "gold is a barbarous relic" sloganeers have so mismanaged U.S. fiscal and monetary affairs that our dollar has been in danger of devaluation and the Keynesians' creeping inflation threatens to become a runaway. Only the immense, marvelous productive ability of American free enterprise industry and agriculture is saving the paper dollar from ruination.

The moral of all this was well pointed out by the *Wall Street Journal*: "For much too long the government has been taking anything but proper care of its dollars. Perhaps the Nixon Administration will follow more responsible financial policies. . . ."

Let us hope so. It had better untie the U.S. dollar from the British pound as fast as practicable, and do everything possible to decrease our own national debt and increase our gold reserves.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

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TANGLED SKEINS—"Mrs. Madalyn Murray O'Hair, whose Supreme Court suit in 1963 resulted in a ban on prayers and Bible reading in public schools, is back. She has just signed a 12-month contract for a series of weekly broadcasts on atheism over Austin Radio Station KTBC. She will cover such topics as the 'fraud' of Judaeo-Christian religious teachings and her own crusade to abolish tax exemptions for churches. KTBC is owned by none other than Lyndon B. Johnson by way of a controversial trust set up by lawyer Abe Fortas, now associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court."—From the *Richmond News Leader*

Is Keynes Defunct?

By HENRY HAZLITT

"In England, the land of his birth, they have suddenly discovered that John Maynard Keynes is dead."

So began a piece in the *New York Times* of November 6.

The piece took off from an article in the *London Economist* of October 26, which recalled that at the end of his *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, published in 1936, Keynes declaimed in a famous passage on the hidden power of superannuated economic ideas: "Practical men, who believe themselves to be quite exempt from any intellectual influences, are usually the slaves of some defunct economist." And the *Economist* itself was then cruel enough to observe: "The piquant situation is that Keynes himself is now a defunct economist."

The observation, as the *Times* rightly judged, is news. And the reason it is news is that the *Economist* has long mirrored the most fashionable economic thinking in England. It has been part of the Establishment, and its verdict has probably called the turn.

It is about time. For 32 years not "practical men" but the vast majority of academic economists in Britain and the United States have been the slaves of the Keynesian ideology. The *Economist* itself was so enamored of this ideology that it considered in bad taste, if not positively blasphemous, any basic criticism of the patron saint of deficit spending.



After much economic havoc around the world, the theories of John Maynard Keynes are finally undergoing an "agonizing reappraisal."

I hope I may be forgiven a personal reference. In 1959 I wrote a book called *The Failure of the New Economics*. It was an analysis of the Keynesian fallacies running to 459 pages. The *Economist* condescended to notice it in a 600-word review. But instead of answering any of the theoretical arguments I made, or even my corrections of Keynes' factual errors, the review preferred to assess me personally: "Mr. Hazlitt is a competent and fluent financial journalist whom a footnote to the history of economic thought might grade a longish way below Bastiat and a little above Harriet Martineau."

The reviewer especially objected to the tone of my book: "It is a dropsical pamphlet, written to pamphleteering standards of debate." Of course, he conceded, "There was a large element of pamphleteering about the *General Theory* itself"—but that apparently was a Keynesian prerogative, not permissible to mere journalists.

The *Economist* of 1959, moreover, had a low opinion not only of my criticisms of Keynes but of anybody's: "It is the more unfortunate that the only all-round reassessments [of Keynes] which have in fact been attempted . . . resemble nothing so much as the continuing Fundamentalist attacks on Darwin."

This implication that all general criticisms of Keynes were ignorant and benighted was written when economists of world stature—like Jacques Rueff, F. A. Hayek, Ludwig von Mises, Frank Knight, Wilhelm Roepke and W. H. Hutt, to name only half a dozen—had already published such criticisms. An anthology I edited in 1960, *The Critics of Keynesian Economics*, brought together 21 such "all-round reassessments"—all published before the *Economist's* stricture.

In 1963 Prof. W. H. Hutt published his brilliant and penetrating volume, *Keynesianism—Retrospect and Prospect*. Here was no mere journalist, but the dean of the faculty of commerce at the University of Capetown and a member of the academic establishment. But his criticisms met the same fate as mine. The Keynesians simply ignored their existence.

So the *Economist's* belated proclamation of the death of Keynesianism—even though that weekly now embraces the wrong alternative—is a real breakthrough.

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Why the Gold Crisis Could Trigger the Next Depression

AND HOW YOU CAN PROTECT YOUR LIFE SAVINGS

If economist William F. Rickenbacker is right, there may be little time left to convert your holdings to a form that can withstand the coming financial holocaust. In **DEATH OF THE DOLLAR**, he explains with cool — no, bone-chilling — logic, why he thinks the depression must come. Then he reasons out the steps (the very few steps) that you can take to protect the assets you've accumulated.

WHAT A NIGHTMARE! You lose your job or business. You see the value of your stocks or property drop by half overnight. You lose most of your savings. In effect, you must pay twice as much for your mortgage or car loan, *and you can't get any further credit!* The trouble is, this may not just be a bad dream; it could be a **FACT**.

According to Rickenbacker, *the stage is already set for the worst depression in American history*. It is the current gold crisis that will trigger the holocaust. Nobody knows exactly how and when; it could be next year or maybe next week. But strike it will, says Rickenbacker, *probably with no more warning than what you are reading right now!*

Step by step, the author explains why. He shows how our gold reserves are tied to our international balance of payments. With plain horse-sense reasoning, he shows why all the financial parachutes and fire extinguishers that the government has laced through our money system will prove to be *frauds* when the chips are down.

Does FDIC insurance on your savings account make you feel secure? At this very moment the FDIC can pay no more than \$1 for every \$100 of yours it has insured! Are you impressed when the Federal Reserve "monetizes the debt"? Rickenbacker shows how this can take a \$100 debt, turn it into a \$600 credit and skyrocket the cost of milk and eggs. Does \$10 billion in gold sound like plenty of "reserves"? It's less than half of what we had just a few years ago — and it now is supposed to support *four times more* in short-term loans to the U.S. How long will foreign countries continue to accept our notes — our promise to pay in gold —

It is certain that the reform [increase in gold price] will have to be carried out. The only question is to know whether it will be done before or after the general crisis. 77

— William F. Rickenbacker



William F. Rickenbacker is an independent investment advisor and Wall Street analyst. If you read his first book, *Wooden Nickels* (1966), you know that he flatly predicted that silver prices would skyrocket. If you followed his advice, Rickenbacker has put you in a brand new tax bracket — and you will need no urging to read his new analysis of the gold crisis.

when they know we soon may have no gold?

Above all—Rickenbacker shows why Wall Street and the entire financial community can be *expected* to be caught napping when the hurricane strikes. (Their slumber is almost a required ingredient.)

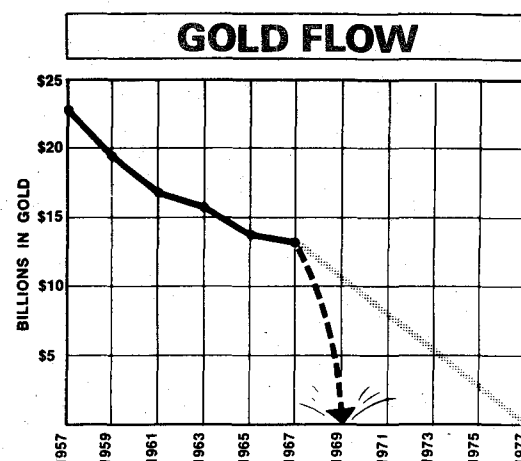
How You May AVOID Financial Disaster

If a reading of Rickenbacker's analysis makes sense to you, you'll want to know what steps to take as a hedge against the trouble ahead. The author analyzes all the major investment possibilities — stocks, bonds, convertibles, real estate, cash savings, art treasures, etc. — showing which types of holdings you may want to avoid, which are more likely to provide you with a crash helmet.

Please understand, *this is not a tip sheet in book form*. There is no "sell Tweedledum and buy Tweedledee" advice. This is a financial analysis written in plain (and graceful) English. Any high school student can understand it. The purpose is to show the average investor what *really* is going on in the world of international finance so that he can make more knowledgeable decisions about his current and future investments.

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THE CHART TELLS THE STORY. Black line shows loss of gold reserves since 1957 as foreigners cash in dollars for gold. Grey line projects loss of remaining gold by 1977 if rate of loss stays the same. But the outflow is sure to speed up. Reason: we continue to spend far more dollars than we can redeem in gold. Broken line shows what will happen as nervous creditors lose confidence and "rush" our government in a panic to "get their gold before it's too late". Then the U.S. must stop redeeming dollars for gold or run out of gold — thus driving the price way up and cutting the dollar's buying power. Will it happen this month? In 1969? 1970? No one knows; it could happen any time now.

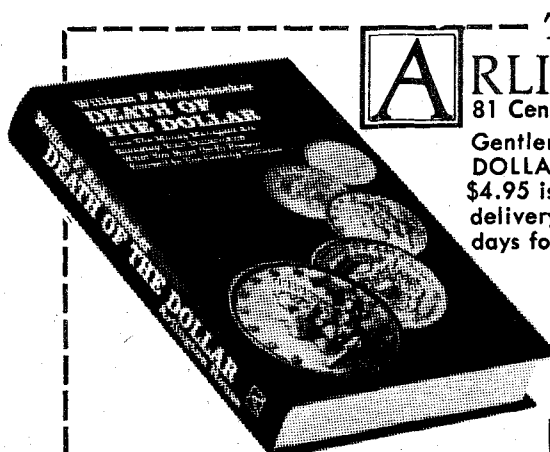
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Gems	Prepayment of Debt		Currency
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* Don't jump to any conclusions

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